The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,853. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TWEEDIE—July 26th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of James Tweedie, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

COPE—July 26th, at the European General Hospital, Mrs. Mary Cope, widow of Mr. Cope, late Guard G. I. P. Railway, aged 35 years.

STANTON—July 26th, at the European General Hospital, Mr. Patrick Stanton, late Engine-Driver B. B. & C. I. Railway, aged 32 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer SIND, KURACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 15th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th August, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched on the 1st August at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negattam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Stopping at Narakal and Colombo if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer NADA, Captain Mathes, for the above ports on the 30th instant. For Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 21st July 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail positively on 15th August.)

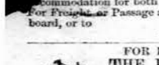
FOR PASSENGERS.

THE splendid Ship ADVANCE, 1,466 Tons, Captain Wyles, has capital accommodation for a few Passengers, who can be taken at Rs. 400 each, pon Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors. For particulars apply to STENHOUSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

(To sail early in August.)



THE Frigate-built fast sailing Ship SOUTHAMPTON, 972 Tons register, C. R. Limstrong, Commander, is ready to receive General Cargo, and has excellent accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Limstrong on board, or to MACNEE & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British Bark JOHN RENTON, Tonnage 700 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dinkeys Singh* and *Mocuyshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS PER STEAMER *Nada*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, all Packages will be landed at Owner's risk and expense,

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, Geo. Ditchburn, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP *Mocuyshire*, FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunder, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Mocuyshire*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, Fowler, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Fowler will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Antipodes*, Captain Macdonald, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Macdonald will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—If Bhugwanjee Kassoojee, Agent for Goolam Hossein Virjee, of Calcutta, does not send more Boats to take delivery of his Rice from Ship *King Arthur*, it will be landed at the Custom House at the risk and expence of Consignee.

25th July 1864. E. H. MARSHALL, Commander.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 2d day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHOPKEEPERS.—In consequence of the failure of Messrs. Henry, Mowell & Co., the following Goods purchased for them by their Agents in France, Messrs. Smith, Keynton & Co., will be offered for sale:—

Several pairs of Magnificent Vases, in Glass and Chimney, costing from 50 to 300 Rupees; an enormous Chandelier for 100 Lights, with 2 Candelabras to match, in gold and coloured glass; another ditto for 70 lights, and several smaller ones; large Mirrors, in gilt frames; Console Tables with Marble Tops; Richly Ornamented Glass Ware; Hanging Lamps in coloured glass; and a variety of other Articles never before seen in this country.

The above will remain on view for one week only for the purpose of taking indents, after which delivery may be had.

SMITH, KEYNTON & Co.,

The old Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8, Hornby Row, Fort, 22nd July 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AN ASSISTANT SURVEYOR. Monthly salary, including horse allowance, Rs. 472. Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th instant.

By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED A TICKET PRINTER, SALARY RUPEES 75 A MONTH.—None but those accustomed to Railway Ticket Printing, and having a fair knowledge of Goozeratee need apply. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

R. C. STOVIN,
Chief Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Parell, 13th July 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed to No. 35, Medow Street.

29th July 1864. V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

THE WEST OF INDIA LIBRARY COMPANY (LIMITED.)—No Applications for Shares will be received after the 31st instant.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Promoters.

21st July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—Mr. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

A. Bellasis, 6, Mandvi, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after the day fixed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA,—Notice is hereby given, that the First Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બમ્બાઇ જોઇંટ સ્ટોચ કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, Burrowes' Lane, Girgaum Road.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, Cavel or Agiary Lane.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for Building Works to be executed on the site of this Company's Workshops near the Elphinstone road, Bombay, viz., Engine Sheds, Cooling Platforms, Water Tank House, Boundary Walls, and Offices. Further particulars of which may be had at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, Parell Road, where also Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained and on which forms only will Tenders be consider.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works, Parell Shops," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 25th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરિએનટલ શિપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિએનટલ શિપઓનીંગ આસોશિએશન લિમીટેડ

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, Meadow Street, Bombay,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now Ready for Inspection. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 250 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th proximo, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain Holland, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom inlet. Government registered rent 90 rupees per measem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartment consists of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,000, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to Mr. Beyts, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to Mr. Wellis, No. 1, Artillery Lines, Poona.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Allottees and purchasers of Shares in the above named Company will please take notice that the Share Certificates are ready for issue.

It is requested that the Allotment Papers or Receipts may be endorsed to the effect that the holder has received a Share Certificate for each Share therein mentioned.

As regards the Shares purchased at Auction the Premium Receipt must be attached to the Receipts for the first Call. GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ ઇંડોયન પેનિનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બ્યાંક (લિમીટેડ.)

Temporary Offices, Church Gate Street, Opposite the Bank of India.

NOTICE.—This Bank will be opened for the transaction of general business, on MONDAY, the 1st August proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 25th July 1864. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following having just been published, can be had at the above establishment:—

SELECTIONS FROM "CALCUTTA GAZETTES" OF THE YEARS 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA EIGHTY YEARS AGO. By W. S. Seton Karr, C.S., President of the Record Commission. Price, with Map, Rs. per Copy.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Wood Boards sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style. ESPERANCE and HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD and SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enamelled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 84 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY.

At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Parnchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road at the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

"CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

They have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advize them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with Cane Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 24 in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hunging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brawl Water Cisterns, Gunge Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.
Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Monte Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.

PAGLIANO & Co.

10, Hummum Street.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1853 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1850 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAHN KUHN & Co., 7, Parsee Bazar Street, have for sale:—

NEWHOUSE'S SHERRY.
Do. PORT.
GOERG'S PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
RUBY do.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasarenden*, at Rs. 21 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Magnums and Quarts at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having authorized severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
,, Otard, Dupuy's 1857	,, 24
,, Old Champagne Cognac	,, 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	,, 17
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gazalot's	,, 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	,, 30
,, Gerothwold's.	,, 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)...	,, 40
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	,, 30
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	,, 17
,, The first growths	,, 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisha and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy. (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, Meadow Street, Bombay.
HAVE NOW ON SALE

Brand's Crown Sherry, "Amontillado"	30	Rs. p. doz.
Noilly, Pratt and Co.'s Vermouth	18	,,
Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy	34	,,
Prince of Wales do. No. 1 quality	30	,,
Do. do. do. ,, 2 ,,	24	,,
Do. do. do. ,, 3 ,,	20	,,
Mumm's Champagne, Quarts	40	,,
Hollands Gin, in Square Bottles, at 18, 28 & 30		,,

Sperm Candles, for Carriage and Table use, of a most superior quality, in lb. Packets.

Steel's Marine and Yellow Soap, in Boxes.

Salad Oil, in Pints and Quarts.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.	Per dozen.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Benecke & Co. à	Rs. 12
St. Julien do. do.	,, 18
Pauillac do. do.	,, 25
Ponton Canet do. do.	,, 35
COGNAC.	
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	,, 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	,, 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Busey	,, 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	,, 50

No. 1, Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Connaghan & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.	
,, ,, Pints	,, 14	,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 30	,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36	,, ,,
Sauterne	,, 20	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST, 1864.

SERIES.		
Black Seal	Amontillado per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry ,,	,, 30
Bronze do. }	Good Dinner Wines ... ,,	,, 24
White do. }		
Brown do. }	,,	,, 32
Yellow do. }		
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,, 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Pints	,,	,, 43
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,, 34
Do. Leoville	,,	,, 28
St. Julien	,,	,, 22
Medoc	,,	,, 16
Do. Pints	,,	,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,, 45
Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. ... Cumliffe	,,	,, 45
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	,,	,, 41
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, 23
Do. Do. A. De Pool's Quarts	,,	,, 41
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, 20
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }	,,	,, 39
HOCK	,,	,, 20
MOSELLE	,,	,, 20
NOVEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH, CRABBE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, 12
CURACOA	,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO	,,	,, 42
CHERRY BRANDY Pints	,,	,, 18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	,,	,,
RUM Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
GIN.—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	,,	,, 21
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,, 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,, 24
ORANGE B

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connexion with Edmund Ridings and Brother of Liverpool.
JOHNSON RIDINGS & Co.
24, Apollo Street, 26th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—This Bank will commence business on MONDAY, the 1st August next, at No. 49, Meadow Street.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
Bombay, 25th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Bank's Premises, No. 49, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th of August next, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.—
1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.
2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in Office, who are re-eligible.
3rd. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.
4th. To prescribe the number of Auditors and to fix their remuneration and qualification.
5th. To elect Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.
Bombay, 26th July 1864.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice, that a Receipt No. 235 for 54 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) standing in the name of Premchand Roychand, Esq., and a Receipt No. 48 for 25 Shares of the said Association in name of James Blair, both purchased by me, have been lost, and that I intend to apply to the said Association to issue a Duplicate thereof, in the event of said Receipts not being found and returned to me within three days from this date.
NAVALCHUND NANCHUND.
Bombay, 25th July 1864.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The Boys' School in the Fort is now re-opened at No. 9, Hornby Row.
The usual subjects of Study, appertaining to an English and Commercial Education will be taught.
For particulars, apply to Mr. HALL, the Master, at No. 9, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned,
F. J. SPRING,
Hon. Secretary of the Diocesan Committee S. P. C. K.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The First General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report, a Statement of Account to the 30th June 1864, and to elect Directors.
By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by H. ANGELUCCI, Vice-Consul of France, that he has never authorized Messrs. ALEXANDER LYMZE or any other parties in Bombay, to advertise and to sell on MONDAY next, the 1st proximo, the wreck of the French ship *Marie Catherine* as she lies near Alibaugh.
In consequence H. ANGELUCCI, Vice-Consul of France, gives hereby notice, and due warning, that the parties who will effect the sale of the said vessel, *Marie Catherine*, will do it at their own risk and peril.
Bombay, 26th July 1864.

ON the 10th October next, the Chief Drawing commences of the guaranteed Brunswick Lottery, in which Prizes of 70,000 Florins, 35,000 fl., 17,500 fl., 14,000 fl., 10,500 fl., 8,000 fl. &c., must be gained, besides a premium of 105,950 fl. belonging to the last drawn Chief Prize, and thus 175,000 Florins in cash can be obtained. Almost the whole safety of the Tickets must fetch the above chief prizes and an entire Ticket would cost £8, one half £4, and a quarter Ticket £2, which could be remitted in Bank-notes or Bills on London or Paris, &c. Any party desiring to meet with orders will in the time receive official drawing list, and prospectus, and be punctually and well served, so that I anticipate the pleasure of numerous commands.
A. GRUNEBAUM,
Chief Collector of the Brunswick Lottery, Schafergasse, 11, near the Zeil, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 20	KURRACHEE	July 20
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	July 13
ALLAHABAD	July 9	LONDON	July 4
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 16
BANGALORE	July 15	MALTA	June 25
CALCUTTA	July 18	MEERUT	July 13
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 20
CEYLON	July 18	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	July 11
DELHI	July 19	RANGOON	July 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	July 13
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	July 9

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

A CALM review of the negotiations on the Danish question shows that the weak point of the English Ministry has been throughout their inaction—their failure to realize the indisputable fact that a great Power which wishes to make its influence felt and respected throughout the world must be prepared to take a distinct line of policy, and, without neglecting or slighting the friendly alliance of other States, to do, if need be, independently and alone. It is in this respect that the policy of France under the present Emperor offers so favourable a contrast to the policy of England under the guidance of Earl Russell. Look at the promptness with which the French army was five years ago hurried across the Alps to the defence of Italy the moment that Austria had passed the line of the Ticino and thrown down the guage of battle to her puny Piedmontese antagonist. How different from this vigorous, decisive, course of action is the conduct of the English Ministry, as described in Lord Palmerston's speech. The picture which the Premier drew of a Government so timid and uncertain in its councils that, after menacing Germany with its high displeasure if the German troops crossed the Eider, it receded step by step before the advance of German troops, always threatening to defend some new frontier, till at last it fairly abandoned the Continental possessions of Denmark, and only muttered its resolve to reconsider its determination not to go to war if Copenhagen were bombarded and King Christian taken prisoner—was so ludicrous that, in spite of the grave importance of the subject, the House of Commons could not help laughing at its own favourite Minister. No leader of an English Government has ever before performed the part of ancient Pistol eating his leek—"I eat, and eke I swear"—with such perfect unconsciousness as Lord Palmerston seems to have displayed on this memorable occasion. The admirers of his Lordship's spirited foreign policy could hardly have expected from their chief, even towards the close of his long political career, an elaborate exposition of the evils which a great State must suffer if she goes to war; nor could it have been supposed that the favourite disciple of Canning would ever have consented to guide his conduct by the maxim that England can do nothing without the aid of France and Russia, and the certainty of peace with the United States of America, to preserve the balance of power in Europe.

The conduct of the Ministry has, however, received the approval of Parliament and the country, and it must therefore be concluded that England is satisfied with the conduct of her representatives. Even the Conservatives renounce a war policy, and find fault with the conduct of the Ministry, not because effective support has not been given by means of physical force to the moral aid which was so plentifully bestowed on Denmark, but because England did not, like France and Russia, declare from the first she cared very little about the matter in dispute, and certainly did not intend to fight for either Denmark or Germany. The truth seems to be that Lord Palmerston, with his usual shrewdness, accurately expressed the national sentiment when he appealed to the enlightened selfishness of the people to justify his policy. The love of gain has blunted all the finer feelings of Englishmen in our day; the nation is corrupted by too great prosperity; it heeds neither noble causes nor liberal ideas sufficiently to raise a finger in their defence; its sole test of national honour and greatness is the balance sheet of exports and imports at the end of each year. The system of representation places all political power in the hands of the middle or trading class, to the exclusion of the mass of the people; and it is unfortunately too true, as on a limited scale we see proved in Bombay, that "honour dies where commerce long prevails," and that, in a country governed by traders, trade alone too generally commands respect and consideration. England is now really ruled from the Stock Exchange rather than from Westminster; for even the House of Commons counts among its members so many representatives of the dominant interest in the country that it is beginning to degenerate into a mere office for registering the decrees of the capitalists who sway the "business world" of Europe. Had it been otherwise, the House would surely have resented the appeal of Lord Palmerston to their interests and their fears. They would have perceived that a great nation must have fallen into a pitiful state of decrepitude, when it does not stir hand or foot to maintain the right of a weak ally, lest its too abundant prosperity should be injured by the probable crippling of its commerce by privateers, or its existence as a powerful empire threatened by a combination of powerful enemies. No doubt, it is true that the unexampled commercial prosperity which England enjoys is a blessing not to be lightly risked; and it may also be admitted that the country's splendid dependencies in all parts of the world are in fact so many cancers eating into her vitals, and gradually incapacitating her for taking a leading part in the affairs of the civilized world; but, if the House of Commons is able calmly to confess before the world that England already feels her decay, and is content to sheathe the sword for ever, hoping that other nations will suffer her to pursue in peace her appointed task of amassing more and more riches from year to year, the end not only of her power but of the wealth which it sustains cannot be far distant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, Captain R. Curling, with the China Mail, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. Her dates are Hongkong June 29th; Singapore 9th; Penang 11th; and Galle 21st of July. Summaries of news will be found further on.

THE arrival of the English Mail compels us to keep over till to-morrow Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute on a Gold Currency for India, which recommends the introduction into India of the Sovereign as a legal tender at Rs. 10. The Minute is published for general information in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, "with an intimation (by the Government of India) that a Despatch will be addressed to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in support of the recommendations contained therein; and that, in the event of his approval, it is proposed to give legislative effect to those recommendations."

WE are authorised to state, with reference to the negociations between Mr. Latham, C.E., and the Portuguese Government of Goa and Lisbon, that the required guarantee interest for Mr. Latham to undertake the sole construction and working of the Railway is to be 7 per cent. derivable from the deposit of Portuguese 3 per cent. bonds, of 1853. We believe that this was the mode adopted by the Spanish Government in constructing their Railways. The free grant of forest land is five thousand acres.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Times* gives the following as an illustration of the facility and certainty with which the blockade is now defied in America:—"Between the 1st of May and the 1st of June no less than 24 vessels made the port of Wilmington safely, without disaster befalling a single vessel. No wonder that piles upon piles of Government goods are stored here, awaiting, when there is less strain upon the railroads, transportation to Richmond and Atlanta. I am informed by the Government agent here that in his whole experience he has never lost a single outward-bounded letter. A gentleman at Bermuda, the agent of an eminent English firm, told me that during two years he had sent an average of three mails per month from Bermuda and Nassau into Secessia, and that in the whole time only two mails had been lost."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 9TH JULY.

The English Government had a majority of 18 in the division on Mr. Disraeli's vote of censure.

The Danish Ministry have resigned.

Sales of cotton, 20,000 bales at a further advance.

Consols, 90¼.

(Private Telegrams.)

LIVERPOOL, 11TH JULY.

Cotton very firm.
Broach, 24d.
Discount, 6 per cent.
Nothing decisive from America.

LONDON, 11TH JULY.

Cotton market excited, at ¼d. advance.
Manchester Market, firm.
Copper strong.

LIVERPOOL, 12TH JULY, 2-35 P. M.

Cotton, excited Market.
Fair Dhollera, 23½d. to 24d.
Sales to-day 20,000 bales.
Denmark sues for peace.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

THE CAPTURE OF ALSEN.

DANISH ACCOUNT.

COPENHAGEN, 1ST JULY.

The official despatches of General Steinmann narrating the loss of Alsen have not yet been made public. The following are the only official accounts of the disaster that have transpired.

The Ministry of War published the following telegram from head-quarters yesterday:—

"June 30, noon.

"Despatches of this morning sent off at 8-45 announce that our troops had withdrawn fighting from their position beyond Herup Haff. From this point the enemy did not pursue them further, whereupon the division retreated in good order to Kekenis, so that our troops were beyond the Haff at noon. At 1-30 this morning the enemy passed Lys-Abbel towards Wiky, but at that time the greater portion of our force had embarked."

The Marine Ministry has published the following:

"*Rolf Krake* sustained a severe engagement, yet without material damage. The steamer *Hertha* and the gunboat *Willemoes* with two gun-sloops got out of the Fohrde in the Alsen Sound, but a gun-sloop and gun-yacht had to be blown up, to avoid their falling into the enemy's hands. The crews were saved. The *Hertha*, the *Willemoes*, and the two gun-sloops landed 1,000 men of the Alsen Garrison at Faaborg, upon the south of Fuhnen. A despatch from Kekenis yesterday states that the liner *Frederick* VI. and the depot ship *Bellona* had also reached Fuhnen with troops."

The War Ministry publishes the following this morning:—

"General Steinmann arrived at Faaborg (Fuhnen) at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. He quitted Osserby upon Alsen at 2-30 P. M., at which time the embarkation of the loss of the troops and war material had taken place."

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

BERLIN, 3RD JULY.

The following official account of the capture of Alsen appears in the "Preussischer Staats-Anziegen" of this morning:—

"Head Quarters: July 1864.

"Upon receipt of an order from H. R. H. Prince Frederick Charles to undertake a landing upon the island of Alsen within the next few days, General Van Herwarth (at present commanding the combined army-corps, the 6th and 13th divisions) occupying Sandewith, determined, after completing all his preparations the preceding night, to cross at dawn upon the 29th ultimo. The passage was to be effected upon 160 boats and 32 pontoons by the entire army corps at the Satrupholz, northward of Sandberg.

"The difficulties of this undertaking were very considerable, and apparent even to an unpractised eye. History contains few examples of the passage of a river in front of the enemy. Here it was requisite to cross an arm of the sea, whose width, depth, and rapid current prevented the erection of a bridge, and whose hostile shore bristled with numerous well-armed batteries and entrenchments. It was necessary to expose the troops to a foreign element upon a number of slight boats, not only threatened by wind and weather but by many hostile warships commanding the sea, the iron-clad vessels in particular capable of inflicting serious losses. Even if the landing of the first battalions succeeded, it was necessary to be prepared for encountering a superior enemy, who, long since expecting this attack, would have had time enough during the suspension of arms to reorganize his troops and make every preparation for energetically repulsing all attempts to land.

"H. R. H. Prince Frederick Charles, surrounded by his staff, took up his position at half-past 1 A. M. at the Alsen Sound, the ruins of Fort No. X. and the burnt farm of Sleengard, from which point the entire operations could be observed.

"The means of transport admitted of 3½ battalions being brought over at a time. Each detachment embarked at four different points and was landed at as many different places upon the hostile coast, opposite to the Fohlan Kappel Wood.

"Lieut.-General Von Manstein, to whose bold energy the first execution of the expedition was entrusted, had the Roder and Goben Brigades under his command for the day. The Roder Brigade (64th and 24th Regiments) and the Brandenburg Jager battalion No. 3 had the advanced guard and were first embarked. Generals Von Manstein and Roder were in the foremost boats of the first detachment.

"When the boats were about 200 yards distant from the hostile shore, the first shots of the enemy's outposts blazed at them through the twilight. The force in the boats returned the fire, and replied to the first hail of grape from the enemy's batteries with a thundering hurrah.

"Springing out of the boats and wading through the shallows, the brave Brandenburgers rapidly gained the opposite bank, stormed the hostile batteries, and drove the enemy back into the Fohlen Kappel Wood, notwithstanding his desperate attempts to hold his rifle-pits.

"In the meantime the enemy had thrown up fire-balls, which, lighting up the entire shore, clearly revealed the Prussian attack.

"The boats went rapidly round back to the Schleswig shore. The pontooneers of the 3rd and 7th battalions at the seat of war had been specially reinforced for the purpose of this undertaking by three fresh companies from home, (belonging to the 2nd, 4th, and 5th battalions,) and the new arrivals vied in devotion and endurance with their veteran comrades.

"Favoured by the calmness of the sea, the crossing rapidly continued with comparatively trifling loss.

"The numerous hostileships did not venture within range of the Prussian batteries The *Rolf Krake*, which lay in the Augustenburg Fohrde with some gunboats and from that position had already fired upon the troops first across, steamed to the northern issue of the Alsen Sound while the second detachment of the Roder Brigade was crossing and fired shell, without, so far as is known, occasioning any important loss. Attacked by our strand batteries and two rifled field-batteries which unlimbered in her immediate vicinity, the iron-clad steamed along the whole line under continuous fire, and apparently seriously damaged, down the Alsen Fohrde: she is said to have returned subsequently to escort the gunboats lying in the Augustenburg Fohrde, after which she disappeared altogether from the scene.

"Meantime the enemy's batteries were incessantly cannonaded by our artillery, and thereby prevented from annihilating the infantry in their passage.

"Pressing on victoriously, the Roder Brigade and Brandenburg Jagers had succeeded in driving the enemy out of the Fohlen Kappel Wood. Here fell at the head of his company, deeply lamented by his comrades, Captain Count Maltzahn of the 8th Brandenburg Regiment No. 64, an officer who had repeatedly distinguished himself before Duppel and had been decorated for his bravery. Lieutenant Rechmann, an officer of the Landwehr commanding the Regiment No. 64, was also killed at this point.

"Lieut.-General Von Manstein meanwhile collected his force for further attack, which however encountered an unexpectedly stubborn resistance at Roubaj and to the south of Kjar, whence the enemy appears to have obtained strong reinforcements at about half-past 4. The engagement was checked here for some time, but the serried advance of divisions of the Goben Brigade, which had now crossed and was rapidly hurried up, with the arrival of a rifled field battery, quickly decided the struggle in our favour. Notwithstanding his obstinate resistance the enemy was driven from position to position, and shortly after 6 o'clock the village of Kjar was entirely in our possession. Toward 8 Sonderburg was taken by the Goben Brigade, although the enemy had again attempted to make a stand to the north of this town. His retreat by way of Ulkibull and Wallerup now became more hurried. He tried in vain to hold the latter place, but the impetuous attack of the Roder Brigade speedily dislodged him from this position.

"Shortly after 8 o'clock the major portion of the infantry of the combined army corps, 2 rifled field-batteries, and part of the Zieten Regt. of Hussars were upon the island, and notwithstanding the fatigues of the night, hurried, in emulation of their officers' example, to follow up the retreating enemy to his ships. A brief engagement took place again at the Suderhalz near Horrup Haff, in which part of the Schmidt Brigade—principally, it is believed, the 4th Westphalian Infantry Regiment No. 53—took several hundred prisoners who had been unable to reach the Kekenis peninsula whither the main body of the army had withdrawn. First Lieutenant Bar, Adjutant of Regiment No. 53, a talented and promising officer, fell here, shot through the heart.

"From Kekenis the greater part of the defeated enemy is believed to have reached his ships.

"The enemy's troops opposite Ballegaard, which had been retained at that position by a simultaneous demonstration are reported to have embarked at Norburg after blowing up their entrenchments at Mils, the explosion being perceptible at a great distance. The Danes also set fire to Sonderburg before their retreat, thus uselessly destroying the town, already totally evacuated by the inhabitants. The efforts of the Prussian troops which first entered succeeded in extinguishing the conflagration and preventing further damage. The Danes also set fire to their large camp of huts near Ulkibull. H. R. H. Prince Frederick Charles had already crossed at Sonderburg towards 8 o'clock, and thence followed the pursuing troops upon the horse of an orderly. The beloved leader was received with loud and hearty cheers by the victorious Westphalians and Brandenburgers.

"The trophies of the day cannot yet be precisely stated: it is known, however, that the enemy who had at least 12 battalions of infantry, amounting to between 10,000 and 12,000 men, upon Alsen, has left upwards of 2,000 prisoners (among them one commander of a regiment, and 30 to 40 other officers), and over 50 cannon, several of them fully horsed field guns, with numbers of vehicles and war material, in the hands of the victors. His loss in killed and wounded also exceeded ours."

KISSINGEN, 4TH JULY.

The Emperor of Russia and the Czarewitch on leaving Kissingen are to pay a visit of several days' duration to the King of Holland at the Hague, after which the Czarewitch will visit Scheveningen where he will remain some weeks sea bathing.

THE MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, SATURDAY, 2ND JULY.

THE mail does not go out till Monday, but as nothing of moment is likely to transpire between this and then I may as well begin my letter on the present conditions of the great political question which will next week decide the fate of the Government.

I was in the House on Monday night, when Lord Palmerston made his pacific statement, and certainly it was a scene to be remembered, though not with feelings of a very pleasant nature, so long as one remembers political events at all. I suppose if one lives long enough the time may come when all political interests seem as unreal again as they did in childhood, but till then—a period I suppose to which few would wish to live—I shall not forget the aspect of that crest-fallen and yet comforted crowd of senators, who looked at once sheepish and relieved as they heard the sentence of inglorious peace passed upon the country. All the reporters agreed as I heard afterwards that they had never seen the House so full. I have not much experience in these matters, but certainly from the speaker's gallery I could not see any space unoccupied, and the members' gallery was nearly full as well as the body of the House, at the time I got in (which I could not have done without a special fiat from the speaker's brother) at 4 o'clock. It was generally expected by that time that the statement would be pacific, but no one knew *how far* the pacific resolve extended. The war party would have been content with the shabbiest demonstration to begin with,—say the sending of the fleet to the Baltic professedly to defend the islands, because they believed (and I think justly) that we could not have stopped there and should gradually have found ourselves committed to a more substantial and defined part. The Manchester school had, I knew, feared to the last that this would be the compromise, and had strongly warned the Government, through Mr. Milner Gibson and his section of the Cabinet, that they (the Manchester school) should not regard anything as a peace policy which involved a war demonstration, however limited, and would not give their support to the Government if it should prove so. I have myself no doubt that on the *Thursday* previous (23rd June) the Cabinet's intention had been to declare for a localized war,—to disavow any intention of rousing Italy or attacking Austria in the Adriatic, but to order the fleet to the defence of the islands, except Alsen, which as belonging to Schleswig it was not proposed to defend, and leave Jutland to its fate. I have good reason to know that this was the expectation of some of the most important Members of the Cabinet before the Cabinet Council of Friday (24th June), but the peace radicals exerted themselves vigorously to convince the peace Members of the Cabinet, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Milner Gibson, and through them Mr. Gladstone, that nothing could come of this but general war. They said that when the English people read of the system of exactions pursued in Jutland and of the English lying passive almost in view of those oppressions, the popular feeling would rise so fast that it would be impossible to limit the English policy to a mere defence of the islands: and I think they were right. These considerations told heavily on Mr. Gladstone, and yet I think he would hardly have carried the day so easily but for some feeling of pique which the Danish plenipotentiaries at the Conference had managed to inspire in Lord Russell's susceptible breast. They had exacted from him a promise not to propose any line of division in Schleswig less favourable to Denmark than the line of the Schlei if they consented to give up everything south of the line of the Schlei, and Lord Russell had also promised,—so said Lord Palmerston last night,—not to support any such proposition if made by others. This is Lord Russell's own admission. When this proposition failed, he kept his promise to the ear and broke it to the hope. He proposed that some foreign power should be called upon to choose, as arbitrator, a line of division in Schleswig, whatever should seem to him most fair, from the accepted Danish line of the Schlei to the line through Apenrade claimed by the Germans which would not leave Denmark more than one quarter of the province. The Danes (who throughout the Conference showed an almost rustic straightforwardness and want of diplomatic elasticity which contrasts very curiously with the highly artificial feints and stratagems of the German plenipotentiaries), had the boldness and want of tact to reproach Lord Russell with having practically broken his promise, as of course he had. After agreeing to support the line of the Schlei as the *maximum* of Danish concession, he had brought forward a scheme morally certain to give them a much worse line, since no arbitrator who wished to be thought impartial and who was empowered to choose any line between the Danish and the German proposal could possibly have ventured to decide on adhering to the Danish line. The discussion on this point was very warm, and it is quite obvious from both Lord Palmerston's and Lord Russell's emphasis in dwelling on the refusal of the Danes to agree to the proposal of arbitration, that pique on this point had reconciled them in great degree (at least had reconciled Lord Russell) to throwing the Danes over. I feel sure that it was at the Cabinet of Friday (yesterday week) that the decision to throw them over was taken, and thenceforward up to Monday night the rumours grew more and more strongly pacific.

However, this is digression; and I will now go back to Monday night, when, at about ten minutes before 5, Lord Palmerston entered the crowded and anxious House and was received with cheers from the Liberals, especially those below the gangway, who anticipated then the nature of what he had to say. It was an unpleasant duty for a grey-headed statesman whose repute rests in great measure on the tradition of a "spirited foreign-policy," to have at the age of nearly eighty to confess that he was going to desert an ally whose cause he believed to be just, in great measure at least because he was *afraid* to defend her. The old man looked very well, and not at all abashed, though he never but once during his speech (and that was the greatest blunder he ever made) rose to his usual jaunty and defiant tone. There is a saying at the Clubs that whenever Lord Palmerston has to make an important speech or communication to the House, he puts on a new suit of clothes. I fancied he had done so on the present occasion, but his style of dress, though as good as is to be found in England, is always a shade more careful and "dressy" than that of the present generation, and though I caught myself thinking about this funny *on dit* and looking at his lilac waistcoat with a half smile (for no doubt it would be a very quaint feature in a great statesman's character to think of dress at such a crisis), I could not of course at that distance verify or refute the assertion. Just opposite to him sat Mr. Disraeli looking even more sea-sick than he usually does on a great occasion, quite *blue* with party-anxieties,—and below the gangway on the Opposition side, with his hat slouched over his eyes as if in real confusion of face at England's somewhat mean and selfish caution, sat Lord Robert Cecil, the most thoroughgoing pro-Danish partizan in the House, but who has been recently gagged by his leaders, whom (as he looks for high office whenever the Tories come in) he cannot afford to offend. I need not go through you the heads of Lord Palmerston's speech, which you will read in the newspapers. It was as Mr. Disraeli said "perspicuous but not satisfactory." It gave a clear enough account of the German encroachments, of the disinclination of France and Russia to support us in armed intervention, of the concessions made by the Danes, whom, however, Lord Palmerston accused of not being able to "adapt themselves to circumstances," in other words of not yielding to the thankfully to any amount of oppression imposed upon them,—and was, on the whole, friendly enough to Denmark. He made a good deal, however, of their having refused the arbitration, as did Lord Russell in the Lords,—and considered that this exonerated us from any honourable obligation we might otherwise have felt. However he put his decision mainly on the simple ground of our not being powerful enough for the task. When he came to the actual declaration that Government had determined not to interfere, there was a great, but not very cheery cheer from the Manchester school, and what was more curious, and much noticed and remarked upon in the House, Lord Stanley from the Opposition benches gave a lonely cheer also. (I hear that had the Tories gone in for a war-policy he had quite made up his mind to break with his party on this question at least.) But Lord Palmerston could not nerve himself to deliver a wholly crest-fallen and pacific speech. After stating that we were not strong enough to interfere now,—he gave vent to one piece of idle bluster which provoked the disgusted but still pacific Tories into a perfect howl of ironic cheering. If, said Lord Palmerston, we should be called upon to see Copenhagen bombarded and thousands of peaceful Danes killed in the streets; "if the King should be taken a prisoner of war,"—why *then* we might feel called upon to interfere with a strong arm. In other words, we are not able to protect the Danes while they are still strong enough to do much for their own protection, but if ever they should be utterly defeated and paralyzed, if ever they should be really at the last gasp, then our strength and courage might rise to the emergency and Europe should see what England's arm could do. Certainly it was a wonderful piece of misplaced bluster. There has always been some contingency on which we threatened to interfere; first invasion of Holstein, then invasion of Schleswig; then invasion of Jutland; all have come, and we still see no call to interfere; Denmark is already reduced to an island power not one quarter of its former dimensions, and containing not one-third even of its purely Danish population;—but if the last fraction should be threatened,—then at last! There is an old Rugby story of some cowardly bully saying "you have pulled my nose; you "have kicked me downstairs; you have spit "in my face; if you had done but a very little "more, you would have roused the British Lion "in me, and then!" It is really too like this final menace of poor old Lord Palmerston's. The House felt at once the humiliating ludicrousness of this shadowy of prophetic wrath coming across a man who has so many times in the last year used vain and empty words of "awful warning," and resented it accordingly. Mr. Disraeli's reply was short and effective but delivered with a painful sense of the disloyalty of his party to him as leader, which was obvious enough, for though he was listened to respectfully he was only cheered heartily when he criticized Lord Palmerston's last piece of foolish bluster. He also felt keenly probably the awkward position in which the Tories were placed by being compelled to move a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry when they are themselves even more pacific than their opponents. All that they can say is, that the Ministry ought not to have given substantial encouragement to Denmark, which they did, and to have menaced the Germans, which they also did, without meaning it and without following it up, which they did not. This is true but a very weak position. They are not anxious to redeem the faith of the country, or indeed they disavow heartily any such proceeding. They are only anxious to blame the Government for rashly involving the faith of the country. Now it is obvious that if they really believe, as I believe, that it has been involved, they ought, even while regretting the rashness of their rivals' conduct, to be prepared to take a higher view than a mere party view and to offer to redeem the honour of the nation. And if they do not believe that it has been involved, but only think that imprudent language has been used, then they have very little basis for so strong a measure as a vote of censure. The best point Mr. Disraeli made was in commenting severely on the policy of men, who, while they declined to go to war, still kept a war policy suspended over the country by their idle threats. When he said that he thought both peace and dignity would be better secured by having Messrs. Cobden and Bright at the head of the administration than men who gave the country all the anxieties of war with all the discredit of peace-at-any-price,—there was a general cheer, which, however, was not I think aimed only at the Government, but was rather an admission by the House of Commons that the present policy both of Government and of Opposition is rather unfairly borrowed from Messrs. Cobden and Bright without sufficient recognition of its authors. When Mr. Disraeli had finished his short and sharp criticism, laboriously delivered with very languid encouragement from his party,—by giving notice of his intention to take the opinion of the House upon the subject at the earliest possible date,—no one else spoke, and the mob of spiritless members melted away rapidly to discuss the honourable policy that had been announced from both sides of the House.

MONDAY, 4TH JULY.

To-night the great debate begins with a great speech from Mr. Disraeli which will occupy, says the *Times* of this morning, the three hours from 5 till 8 o'clock, at which time, it is said, in spite of its being the dinner hour Mr. Gladstone will rise to reply. The form of the Tory resolution is very neatly drawn. It regrets that "while the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the Councils of Europe and thereby diminished the securities for peace." No one scarcely can deny the truth of the resolution; but that, of course, is not the point on which the debate will turn. It will turn on whether the Tories would or could (with their peace policy) have done any better, or could now do any better if they supplanted their rivals. Mr. Kinglake has given notice of an amendment which has, I think, rather seriously annoyed the Government, who would have preferred to try their strength in a direct negative to Mr. Disraeli's resolution. Mr. Kinglake, whose whole soul is absorbed by the wish to thwart the Emperor of the French,—rumour (never very safe) says there is a personal quarrel between His Imperial Majesty and Mr. Kinglake, wishes to assure Her Majesty of the satisfaction of the House in learning that she has been advised in this conjuncture to abstain from armed interference in the war now going on between Denmark and the German powers." Mr. Kinglake's drift is not the drift of the peace radicals though his amendment is of course framed to catch them. His main idea is that, if England goes to war now, she will furnish an opportunity for France to strike in presently and claim the Rhine, as her compensation for doing so. You will observe that Lord Russell in his statement of this day week in the House of Lords did not at once deny that this might have been possible to secure the aid of France, but stated that, in order to do so, it would have been necessary to acquiesce in the French demand for territorial "rectifications" as her price, which no doubt practically means the Rhine. This is Mr. Kinglake's great fear, he thinks of nothing but how to thwart Napoleon. And no doubt his speech will mainly dwell on the wisdom of letting Denmark or any other power go to ruin and of letting the ambition of Germany be gratified to any extent, rather than give France a chance of territorial acquisitions. Nevertheless as a mere party matter, I think, and I believe the Government think, that Mr. Kinglake's amendment is a mistake. It expresses too bluntly satisfaction in the desertion of Denmark, and outbids the Tories too completely in its pacific wording, for while *they* only regret the diminition of the "*securities* for peace," he expresses satisfaction that Her Majesty has been advised to abstain from interfering on behalf of Denmark, and I am sure that many of the Liberal members who would not scruple to support, indirectly, the mean conduct of the Government, would find a direct congratulation on that meanness stick in their throats. I see by the *Times* to-day, that the Government have been urging on Mr. Kinglake to withdraw his amendment and to take the contest directly on Mr. Disraeli's motion, but that he has declined, and that, to avoid a loss of strength, it is now thought desirable for the Government to support Mr. Kinglake's amendment. They will, however, do so reluctantly.

At present I cannot expect that the Government will have a majority of 30-35, which would be safe, and that if Lord Derby gets round, he will be sent for in time to propose the resolution in the House of Lords, they will be beaten in the House of Lords. If, however, they get a majority of as many as 20 in the Commons I do not think they will dissolve—for a dissolution in this case, with their majority in the Commons in very small, and *blue* with party-anxieties, would probably be beaten in the Lords with 5 or 6, then probably a beating in the Lords would decide the question of a dissolution. However these prophecies are always very uncertain. The chief elements of the question are these:—The Tories are very languid and even their leaders scarcely anxious to win. It is a nasty responsibility to take upon themselves just now; their followers are not united; old Lord Palmerston still commands more confidence with many of them than their own leaders; and a dissolution next year owing to the mere age of the Parliament is certain. On the other hand the more the encouragement given to Denmark is canvassed in debate, I believe the worse the matter will seem. I have taken some pains to go through the details of it, and it seems to me one of the worst desertions of modern times. Then again the more that promise of Lord Russell's not to press on Denmark any worse division line of Schleswig than the Schlei, not to support it as proposed by others, is considered, the more the gross breach of that promise in spirit at least if not in letter, will be perceived and the worse will be the impression on the House. Altogether it would be more than usually rash to predic the issue of the debate. The better opinion probably is that the Government will win in the Lower House and lose in the Upper, but by what number is quite uncertain. If defeated, there will no doubt be a dissolution, and the Tories have gained so much lately in the registrations that, in the absence of any clear and popular line of policy on Lord Palmerston's side, I should expect they would get a working majority.

One thing that will exercise a great influence during the discussion would be any attempt of the Prusssians to invade the Danish islands. Even the Manchester School think, as I know, that if Funen and Zeeland be invaded our Government would be obliged to defend them. If so I think they are very foolish not to do so at once. Jutland contains very nearly half the pure Danish population of Denmark; and Jutland nobody expects to be given back to Denmark by Germany in any case. To go in when Denmark is still further dismembered to restore her will be a much more difficult task than to aid her now. However, any attack on the Island of Funen (and it may be expected at any time,) would, if it took place during the debate, no doubt cause some sudden and violent turn in the state of affairs. Batteries are already planted by Prussia opposite the coast of Funen.

I will not lengthen this letter by going now to any other subject, as there is indeed not much else of great political moment. When I write next the debate will of course be at an end and the question of a dissolution decided.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD JULY.

THOUGH unable from dearth of materials to send you a full budget, yet that budget contains two items which possess peculiar interest for a large portion of your readers. The first is that it is understood that the main provision of Sir Charles Wood's long promised Indian Medical Warrant is that every military Medical officer in India is to receive the pay corresponding to his relative combatant rank. Regimental Surgeons will lose their charge pay but this clause is not to apply to those who are now holding the appointment of Regimental Surgeon who will continue on the old footing. The second interesting piece of intelligence is that it is believed in well-informed quarters that in Sir Charles Wood's forthcoming despatch on the grievances of those officers who have been passed over by the promotion of their comrades of the Staff Corps, the announcement will be made that all officers thus passed over are to receive brevet promotion so antedated as to place them in the same relative position with regard to the Staff Corps officers as they would have occupied had there been no amalgamation. To avoid the supercession of Queen's officers these latter are to receive local brevet rank.

War has recommenced in Denmark and the latest telegram which have reached me state that the Prussians have captured the island of Alsen and are preparing to attack Funen. It now remains to be seen whether we shall take any active part or do more than snarl and bluster after the manner of the last few months. The Ministry have announced that if the islands of Denmark were attacked, if Copenhagen were bombarded, and if the King were a prisoner, then their policy might be reconsidered. Poor Danes to have only ifs and mights to rely on in their gallant struggle with the German bullying swash bucklers. We have good authority for stating that your "if" is a great peace maker, but in this case I fear the British "if" will do little towards stopping hostilities except with those who are more influenced by the spirit of party than patriotism and honour the feeling in favour of a active intervention on behalf of the Danes is very strong, but I fear that the Ministry will juggle themselves out of the only part which we could play with honour. On Monday the subject will be brought forward in the Commons by Disraeli and the rumour is that Government will have a majority of from fifteen to eighteen. If on the other hand they are defeated a dissolution is certain.

In America but little progress has been made towards the capture of Richmond. A telegram states that Grant has moved his army to the southern bank of the James' River. On the other hand it is stated that Sheridan has been defeated by the Confederates. An unconfirmed rumour mentions the capture of Petersburg but the intelligence coming from exclusively Federal sources must be received with caution and will probably turn out to be one of the usual Northern falsehoods.

The 8th Hussars now stationed at York was inspected a few days ago by General Wetherall. Although the regiment has only returned from India a few weeks every thing connected with it is in excellent order, the horses looking as if they had come out of a gentleman's stable This state of things under the difficulties always attendant on the return of a regiment from India reflects the highest credit on Colonel De Salis, the commanding officer, Lieutenant Goldsworthy, the Adjutant, and the rest of the officers. Colonel De Salis will in the course of a few days retire from the service. Major Macnaghten obtaining the vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy and Lieutenant Goldsworthy the troop.

The 74th Highlanders have replaced the 92nd Highlanders at

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—It appears that some twenty years ago a sum of two thousand rupees was one day discovered to be missing from under the charge of the Bullion Master of the Mint, a Parsee, and the father of the individual who now holds that very responsible office. Every enquiry was made to ascertain what had become of the missing coin, but all to no purpose, and the result was that the Bullion Master had to make good the deficiency. At the time this occurrence took place, a number of native workmen were employed inside the Mint premises erecting a melting furnace, and it was suspected that some of these people had stolen the money, and they were in consequence turned off the work. This suspicion after the lapse of twenty years has turned out to be correct, for a few days since, when the furnace in question was undergoing repair the sum of fifteen hundred rupees was discovered concealed in a portion that was bricked up. There can be no doubt that this is a portion of the two thousand rupees that was then stolen; and as the present Bullion Master is the heir of his deceased father the money will no doubt be restored to him.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Nineteenth Day, Tuesday, 26th July 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

His Lordship having taken his seat at 10 o'clock, the following gentlemen were called for the

PETIT JURY.

MR. G. E. PILCHER.—*Foreman.*

MESSRS. T. Forrest, E. E. Stripe, H. Jacob, T. Linfield, W. Commery, J. McAllister, A. Williamson, P. D'Miranda, Ardaseer Pestonjee, Gungadhur Soonderjee, and Mahomed Ally Chougley.

THEFT.—Osman Juma, Peer Khan Curreem Khan, and Ahmed Mahomed, No. 38 of the Calendar, pleaded not guilty to the charge of committing theft in a human dwelling.

Mr. Bayley appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the third prisoner.

Mr. Bayley opened the case by stating the known facts, and called

Salloo, who said:—I am a widow and reside in a house in Tank road: my son and two daughters reside with me. I know the prisoners by sight, they used to come and smoke in my neighbour's room, which is two rooms from mine. I recollect the 23rd June last. I secured the door of my room on that day with a padlock, and went to my work. I put the key of the padlock into my son's hand who took it to a neighbours. One of my daughters went with me, the others remained with a neighbour About 11 o'clock that day my son and daughter came to me, I returned with them to my room, I found the padlock gone. I went into the room and there found the lid of my box open, and the clothes that were in the box lying about. When I left that morning the box was locked with a chain and padlock, the chain was removed and the padlock remained in the staple. I missed from my box a bag containing a small box in which I kept my ornaments, they had all disappeared except one armlet, which was amongst the clothes, Rs. 30-8 had also gone with six venetians. The value of the whole was stated in the Police Office and amounted to Rs. 340. The list was correct. I last saw the ornaments safe at 7 that morning. I reported the loss to a sepoy who returned with me to my room. Two days after I went to the Bhendy Bazaar road with the police to a Marwarree's shop. I then saw a police havildar who showed me some ornaments: in the ornaments there were tied in a handkerchief. I recognised the ornaments as part of those stolen. On the following day I saw all the prisoners in custody. On the following Monday I attended at the Mazagon Police Office where I saw some more ornaments, consisting of rings, ear ornaments and a piece of gold; the rings I do not recognize as they have evidently been made from the gold stolen.

By the first prisoner.—You had been in the habit of coming to my neighbour's at intervals of 15 days or a month. I live on the ground floor.

By the second prisoner.—All three of you were in the habit of coming there. What I have stated is not false. The sepoy did not tell me to say it.

Dadoo Crastna, police naique, said:—On the 23rd of June last I was on duty in Duncan road. The prosecutrix and a sepoy came to me, in consequence of what she said I went with her to her room, a havildar joined us on the way. I examined the premises, I noticed that there was no padlock on the door. I saw a box in the room which bore evidence of having been forced as the hasp was broken, and the lock was entire. Some clothes were lying about. The prosecutrix described the property she had lost. Two days after I was in the Bhendy Bazaar road, I there saw a havildar in a Marwarree's shop, he had in his hand a bundle containing ornaments, a portion of those now in Court. I went to call the prosecutrix: she recognised the ornaments. In consequence of what the Marwarree said I went to the house of a naikman. I took him to the Marwarree's shop, I after went to a coffee shop in company with Bhickoo, the father of the milkboy. In the coffee shop I saw the prisoner No. 3, he was pointed out by Bhickoo. I apprehended him and took him to Abdool Havildar. When I reached there I saw prisoner No. 1 in custody. We took them to chowkey. On the same night I saw No. 2 in custody at the Null chowkey. On the following day I took Nos. 1 and 3 out for the purpose of making enquiries I asked Ahmed where the property was. He said Osoman had taken some away, I took Osoman to one Cassim Allee on the Bhendy Bazaar road because he said he had deposited these ornaments there with Cassim Allee, and had received Rs. 18. I saw Cassim Allee at his shop, and said "has this man given any ornaments?" He said "yes; and I gave Rs. 18." He delivered up the ornaments, Osoman then took the goldsmith's shop to whom I said "did this man bring gold to you?" He said "yes: five gold venetians and some small gold rings which he wished to have made to finger-rings for himself." This was done, and three rings were delivered to the prisoner Osoman. The goldsmith gave me this piece of gold as the remainder of the gold from the 5 venetians, I then enquired of Osoman where the finger-rings were. He said I sold them to Marwarrees in the Chuckla. He took me to a shop in Chuckla and pointed out a shop in which was a Marwarree. I asked if Osoman had given him any rings. He said "yes; for which I gave him Rs. 14-8." He produced the rings now before the Court.

By Mr. Barton.—The gold was rendered of its present quality by some inferior gold beads having been melted down with the venetians. In taking prisoners for enquiries we walk except the place to which we are bound is at a great distance.

By the second prisoner.—No property was found upon you. It is not through enmity that you were taken up.

Cassim Allee Mahomed Allee said:—I am a broker and live in Bhendy Bazaar road, I know No. 1, I met him in the street last month. He gave me two ear ornaments, now in Court. I gave him Rs. 18. On the Sunday following he was brought to me; after some conversation I gave up the ornaments to the havildar.

Succra Dewa said:—I am a goldsmith and reside in the Bhendy Bazaar road. Prisoner No. 1 came to my shop about a month ago and gave me five venetians and three gold rings, which he asked me to make into finger rings. I made them. I gave them to the prisoner.

Punna Deewa said:—I am a Marwarree and keep shop in Chuckla. The first prisoner came to me in last month and offered three gold rings for sale. I gave him Rs. 14-8 for them: these are the rings now shown me. On the following Sunday he was brought to my shop by a havildar and after some conversation I gave up the rings.

Dada Bhickoo said:—I am a milkman and assist my father. I live near the Bhendy Bazaar road, I know Peer Khan, the second prisoner. About a year ago he was in my father's employ. I remember Osoman coming to my house on a Saturday in last month: he had a bundle and said I have some ornaments belonging to my mistress, I want to pledge them but the Marwarree will not take them unless I bring some one who knows me. We went to a Marwarree's shop near Mahomed Banker's stables: the other two prisoners were standing at the corner of the street and accompanied us to the Marwarree's. I said to the Marwarree "if the ornaments are worth what this man wants, advance him the money." The Marwarree gave the money to Peer Khan, Rs. 50, who was inside the shop, the other two remained outside, but could see what was going on. That evening I accompanied Sadoo Naique to the shop. The police had been making enquiries of me touching the prisoners.

By Mr. Barton.—I caused them to be apprehended because they were all with me at the shop.

By No. 1.—I did not give you the ear ornaments and venetians in Bandora.

Goolab Dunna said:—I am in the employ of Lukma who keeps a shop in Bhendy Bazar road. I recollect on Saturday 25th of June the prisoners came to my shop. Peer Khan had some ornaments in a handkerchief, and said "advance some money on these ornaments." I said "I don't know," and therefore I refused: they all then went away. A short time after Dada and the three prisoners came to the shop. Dada said "advance the money." I thereupon examined the ornaments and kept them. I took out Rs. 50 and offered it to Dada. He said "give it to Peer Khan." I gave it to him. I made an entry on my board, this is it, the entry is Rs. 70: it is my mistake, I only paid Rs 50. I was confused at the time as I had been engaged in making my bread. (His Lordship observed that had any one gone to redeem the ornaments he had afraid nothing of a mistake would have been remembered.) As I was taking the ornaments to a goldsmith to have them valued, I was stopped by a havildar, to whom I showed the ornaments and told him Dada had brought the men to whom I had advanced money upon them.

By Mr. Barton.—I don't always write 70 instead of 50 when I am confused.

Abdool Currin Ibrahim, police havildar, corroborated the foregoing.

Mr. Barton for the third prisoner in a very few words asked the jury to acquit his client, as throughout the whole of the case there was nothing to show that he had any hand in the robbery, nor was he connected with the transaction except having been seen in the company of the others.

Prisoner No 1 said that Dada had given him the ear ornaments and venetians as security for a loan, when the money was demanded Dada said he had not the money, and told No. 1 to sell the ornaments. He called a witness who swore to having seen Dada give the ornaments, This witness admitted he was a gambler by profession and had been several times convicted.

Prisoner No. 2 said the father of Dada owed him wages for service performed, and because he had used some importunity in the matter, this case was got up to get rid of him.

His Lordship in summing up remarked that the only evidence against the prisoner No. 3 was that of the police constable, who had stated that when he took No. 1 and 3 for the purpose of making enquiries No. 3 upon being asked what had become of the stolen property, replied that Osman had taken it away: it was for the jury to decide what weight the constable's evidence had upon the case of the prisoner No. 3. The jury retired and on their return gave a verdict of guilty against the first and second prisoners, and acquitted the third. It appeared from the evidence of a document put in from the jail that prisoners 1 and 2 had been previously convicted of theft, in consequence they were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

This being the last case on the Calendar, his Lordship discharged the jury, thanking them in the name of the public for the gratifying manner in which they had conducted their duties through the Session.

SENTENCE.—Herman Weintraub, who was convicted of adultery and assault, was for the assault sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and for the adultery, three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default three months more rigourous imprisonment, each term to commence at the expiration of the other.

In case 42 on the Calender, in which the jury could not agree to a verdict, and the prisoners were enlarged on their own recognisance to appear again if required, Mr. Anstey moved the Court to hear a new trial before this Session closed, as all the six defendants had been served with notice that they would be impeached again in September Session next. One of them was sick and had been ordered to his native place, and if he went he would not be able to return in time for the Sessions in September. His Lordship said he could not in justice to the gentlemen who had been attending daily for about twenty days, prolong this Session, the trial must stand over for September, and if proof was given of the inability of any to attend, their securities would not be escheated.

Mr. Anstey asked whether his Lordship's notes would be available at the next trial; his Lordship replied that if they were applied for in order, what was correct would be done.

The Sessions were then proclaimed closed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. HEYCOCK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the *Gazette's* report of the last meeting of the Bench of Justices Mr. Heycock is stated to have said that he knew Mr. Cole Bayly in an Irish city of the name of Dublin. Mr. Cole Bayly gainsays the assertion attributed to Mr. Heycock, who in turn denies that he ever said such a thing, and says that it was I who said it. Mr. Heycock evidently does not remember that he made the statement which he in all good faith denies, and evidently never intended to make it. But Mr. Heycock did distinctly say, at least in the hearing of my ears, that he had known Mr. Cole Bayly in Dublin, and the *Gazette's* reporter it would seem heard him say the same. I am as certain that I heard Mr. Heycock say so as I am that I saw Mr. Heycock at the meeting. Why was Dublin brought in at all? The gravamen however of Mr. Heycock's speech before the Bench was that it seemed intended to give the Justices present the impression that Mr. Heycock had appointed Mr. Cole Bayly—that he had made Mr. Bayly apply for the appointment, and settled his nomination and increased salary with the Commissioners through Mr. Kennelly, and that all this was said for, or by the authority of, Mr. Kennelly: that it was in effect an official statement. Then I said—we ask for Mr. Bayly's qualifications, and Mr. Heycock tells us that he knew him in Trinity College Dublin: we ask why he was appointed in such haste and Mr. Heycock discloses "a nice little family arrangement;" no one of course believed that there had really been a job. Mr. Kennelly would never consent to anything like the absurd disclosures made by Mr. Heycock. The Justices all saw that Mr. Heycock was simply muddling, as he has tried his best to muddle the miracle of the passage of the Red Sea by the children of Israel, and the Bench laughed. But although innocent their disclosures were professed to be made on behalf of Mr. Kennelly, and as Mr. Ravenscroft with insufferable arrogance refused to help the Bench in their plight no other course was left to them than to adopt the resolution moved by Mr. Andrew Grant.—Yours &c.,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 4th JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, Captain Gribble, with the Overland Mail of the 4th inst., arrived in harbour at one o'clock yesterday. She left Suez at 6 P.M. on the 13th, and Aden on the 20th inst. at 11-40 A.M.

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Mrs. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Hash; Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew; Mr. Prince; Mr. Walker; Mr. Murray; Mr. Gibson; Mr. Dooley; Mr. Reed; Mr. Morris; Mr. Gibson; Mr. Shea; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Barnes; C. Stead; W. Stead; F. Penny; S. Lockyer; Mrs. Savage; Mrs. Treen; Mr. Forjett; Capt. and Mrs. Eden, and European Female Servant; Mr. Bellby; Mr. Bilbie.

From Marseilles.—Mr. Williams; Capt. Blow; Mr. Mc-Kean; Mr. Good; Mr. Proud; Mr. Henley; Capt. Thorp; Mr. Church.

From Suez.—Mr. Phillips; Mr. Urquhart.

From Aden.—Five Natives.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, July 4.*)

On the 27th June Ministers laid before Parliament the protocols relating to the conference, and announced that Government had resolved not to take up arms against Germany unless the integrity of Denmark proper were threatened.

Mr. Disraeli has given notice of his intention to move in the House of Commons on the 4th July an address to the Crown, deploring the failure of the Conference, and expressing regret that the conduct of Ministers had lowered the influence of England on the Continent.

Mr. Kinglake has announced an amendment on Mr Disraeli's resolution, expressing satisfaction that Government has abstained from armed interference in the war.

Early on Sunday morning, June 26, hostilities were resumed by the Prussians, who attacked the Island of Alsen, which they captured on the 29th. They then commenced preparations for attacking Funen. It is reported that the Prussian commander-in-chief has received orders to advance upon Copenhagen.

A great meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons has been held at the Marquis of Salisbury's house, when the resolution to be moved by Mr. Disraeli was agreed to. The Conservatives at this meeting disclaimed a war policy.

General Grant has moved his army to the south side of the James River, and effected a junction with Butler. He assaulted the outworks of Petersburg, and was repulsed with a loss of between 6,000 and 8,000 men. He is intrenched within a mile of the city. Sheridan has been routed by Fitzhugh Lee. Sherman continues to advance. Gold had reached 130 premium, and settled down at 110.

Earl Grey in the House of Lords moved an address to her Majesty condemning the past policy of Government in respect to Japan, and recommending measures to promote peace. The motion was negatived.

It is expected that the German Diet will declare war against Denmark.

The Island of Jutland has been placed under Prussian administration.

The Italian government has declared itself ready to take advantage of political events in Europe to realise the destinies of Italy.

Mr. S. Mackenzie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, has been permitted to resign.

The revenue returns for the quarter ended June 30 show an increase on all items except those in which reductions have been made. The total result is highly satisfactory.

A motion in the House of Commons respecting the granting of pensions to colonial governors has been withdrawn, the subject being under the consideration of Government.

In a short discussion in the Commons on the annual grant for Queen's Plates, the general opinion was elicited that the breed of horses in England has improved.

Aldermen Dakin and Besley have been elected Sheriffs of London.

A Bill for the suppression of Street Music has passed through committee in the House of Commons with amendments.

Viscount Pevensey retires from the representation of East Sussex, and Sir E. Filmer from that of West Kent, at the next general election.

Eighty-one turnpike-gates and bars have been abolished round London, throwing open 51 miles of road.

The succession question in Schleswig-Holstein has become complicated by the candidature of the Duke of Oldenburg.

A Confederate agent has been committed for trial on a charge of enlisting men to serve on board Confederate vessels.

The insurgent tribes in Algiers have submitted unconditionally to the French, who retain 4,000 prisoners as a guarantee.

The Oxford Tests Abolition Bill has been rejected by the House of Commons.

Major-General Sir Henry Knight Storks has been appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:

In her Majesty's Indian Service: W. H. Oakes, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service—J. C. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army—Lieutenant-General Hugh Ross, Madras Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Bonnette, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: Sir R. Gardiner—The Rev. Dr. Whiteside—General Vigors—Mrs. Wigram—Mr. Washington Wilks—Mr. W. N. Welsby—Captain John H. Brown, R.N., C.B.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

A TELEGRAM from Copenhagen states that Jutland had been placed under Prussian administration. The Danish officials and inhabitants had been ordered to obey the Prussian authorities, to whom the Customs dues and revenues derived from other sources are to be handed over. Very considerable contributions have been imposed upon the inhabitants of the district.

The loss of the Danes in the retreat from Alsen is officially stated to amount to from 2500 to 3000 men, most of them being killed and wounded, among whom are 81 officers. The remainder of the troops and the war material were being brought away from Alsen.

The Danish Minister of Marine announces that in the late capture of Alsen the Rolfe Krake, although very hotly engaged, was but slightly injured. A ship-of-war, a gunboat, and two gun sloops succeeded in making good their escape from the Alsen Sound, while one gunsloop and a jolly-boat were blown up to avoid capture, the crews, however, being saved.

The Duke of Augustenburg received at Kiel yesterday the address of the select committee of the Schleswig-Holstein Associations. In his reply his highness said that it was to be hoped that a division of Schleswig had been prevented by the active proceedings of the German Powers. He also expressed a hope that the claims put forward by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg would not defer the time when he (the Duke of Augustenburg) would be able to lead the Duchies against the common enemy. His highness concluded:—

The interests of Germany and the welfare of the country demand a speedy settlement of the public affairs on a firm basis. I may hope that the country will enable me to fulfil its obligations towards Germany, and to uphold the relations with that Power which will in future be our most effectual protection against Denmark.

The 'Evening Moniteur' of July 2 publishes the following:—

The military preparations made by Prussia by land and sea continue without interruption, and upon the largest scale. The number of Austro-Prussian troops under arms in the Duchies which already reaches nearly 70,000 men, is being augmented daily by fresh reinforcements. The considerable efforts displayed by the German belligerents are explained by the plan of campaign attributed to Prussia. It is asserted that the Prussian government has the intention of making itself master of all the islands of the Danish Archipelago in succession, and of subsequently endeavouring to reach the enemy even in Copenhagen itself. For some time past the railway have been transporting entire pontoon trains, with men and accessories. It is probable that Prussia intends, with the help of this special *materiel*, to carry into execution the bold plan which the Berlin Cabinet appears to have conceived, while the Danish squadron is occupied in combating the Austro-Prussian fleet in the North Sea.

THE INSURRECTION IN TUNIS.

Latest advices from Tunis announce that the Bey was about to reoccupy Sfax, and would despatch an expedition of 10,000 men for that purpose. The interior of the country was deserted, and regular commerce was at a standstill, some contraband trading being alone carried on. The Bey had sent 4000 soldiers against the insurgents. According to all accounts the insurrection of Tunis has had no connection with that of the Algerian tribes.

The 'Independance Belge' affirms that an armour-plated ship is nearly ready for Captain Semmes to replace the Alabama. The new ship, it is said, was built at Bordeaux.

THE RUMOURED HOLY ALLIANCE.

The 'Morning Post' of July 2 published as authentic some documents purporting to be letters which had passed between Herr von Bismarck and the Austrian government on the subject of the rumoured Holy Alliance. The publication of the documents surprised many. Telegrams have been received from Vienna, Paris, and Berlin announcing that the correspondence is entirely apocryphal. The Vienna official journal of yesterday says:—

The note of Herr von Bismarck to Count von Goltz published in the 'Morning Post,' is purely apocryphal and unquestionably an invention. On the succession question Austria is pledged to no claimant, and has entered into no engagements towards Russia.

A telegram received by the Prussian ambassador at London from Carlsbad, signed "Bismarck," is as follows:—

Your excellency is expressly authorised to declare that the two Prussian despatches on the 'Holy Alliance,' published in the 'Morning Post,' are purely invented. No such document nor anything similar exists.

LATEST CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The official report of business on the Stock Exchange is as follows:—Three per Cent. Consols, for money, 90, ¼; ditto for account, 90¼; Three per Cents Reduced, 89¼, 89; New Three per Cents., 89, ¼; Bank Stock, 238; India five per Cent. Stock, 104¼, ¼; Exchequer Bills, June, 5s. dis.

The India and China mail steamer Baroda takes out £6107 in gold and £20,992 in silver, £1107 of the gold being for Ceylon and Madras, and the residue for China and the Straits.

A report on the commercial necessity for an auxiliary port to Calcutta has just been issued by Mr. Thomass Page, the engineer of Westminsterbridge. From this appears that of the three channels of the Calcutta waters one has ceased to exist, that the second is described as "rapidly working away rapidly closing," and that the only egress is by means of powerful steam-tugs to overcome the obstacles of the shifting deposits, an operation which occupies two, four and often six days of intricate navigation. Moreover, the trosshes in the river having prevented the erection of wharves, a 1000-ton vessel takes, with coolies and cargo boats three weeks, on an average, to discharge, and the same time to take in cargo. Calcutta," Mr. Page observes, "is as destitute of appliances for facilitating commerce as the most barbarous island of Polynesia." On the other hand, the Mutlah is more a tidal estury than a river, the channel being scoured and maintained by the tidal waters of a its tributaries; and at port Canning, where there are four fathoms at low water, it is estimated that quays, hydraulic cranes., and the railway now connecting the port with the capital, a full cargo might be discharged and stored in the Calcutta warehouses in three days at a saving of 12s. a ton on the charges attaching to the dangerous Hoogly navigation. The estimate for the necessary works is £200,000; and contingent operations embrace the development of a large tract or rich land on the site, having frontage of 20 miles on the Mutlah.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Lord Chancellor [June 27] took his seat on the woolsack at 5 o'clock. At that hour the benches upon the Conservative side were filled, all the leading representatives of the party being present, and the ministerial benches, though not occupied to the same extent, still exhibited an unusual attendance. A large number of gentlemen stood on the steps of the throne and at the bar, and the peeresses' gallery was literally crowded, the rich and many-coloured dresses of the ladies forming a brilliant order to the animated scene.

THE CONFERENCE.

Earl Russel laid on the table the protocols of the conference. In doing so, he said, he followed the course pursued by Lord Liverpool in 1823, when, after the failure of the previous negotiations, France entered upon the invasion of Spain. Against this invasion the English Government protested, though determined not to make it the ground of hostilities with France. The various questions to which the documents he produced referred were very intricate, almost too complicated to excite much public attention. They had long been regarded with indifference, but within the last two years events had brought them to a crisis. The controversies between the German Confederation and the Danish government took a different form on the death of the late King of Denmark. To the other disputes was added a dispute as to the succession to the sovereignty of the Duchies. A federal execution was ordered by the Bund, which Austria and Prussia extended into an invasion of Schleswig and Jutland. In the hope of bringing about some settlement of the question her Majesty's Government proposed that a conference should meet in London. The proposal was accepted by Austria, Prussia, and the neutral Powers, and the Conference, after some delays, met on the 25th of April. The first result obtained was a suspension of arms for a month, during which the negotiations were carried on. One of the greatest difficulties the representatives of the neutral Powers had to contend with was the indisposition of the German plenipotentiaries to state distinctly what conditions Germany required would accept as the basis of peace. Their demands were so vague and general that the English Government could not gather what really were the intentions of Austria and Prussia, and the Russian and French envoys were equally perplexed. Finally, in the sitting of the 17th May, a more positive declaration was made. Austria and Prussia declared they would no longer acknowledge the sovereignty of the King of Denmark in the Duchies, which ought to pass to the Prince of Augustenburg. Thus, as a personal union of the Duchies with the Danish crown could not be made the basis of peace, the neutral Powers suggested the division of the German and Danish portion of the Duchies by the line of the Schlei and the Dannewerk. This proposal was accepted by the Danish government, on condition that Denmark received a guarantee from Europe for the entire independence of the remainder of the kingdom. The proposal, he contended, was the best that could be made in the interests of peace. But it was rejected by the German Powers, who demanded more of the territory, resting their demand on the right of conquest, and displaying throughout neither generosity nor forbearance to a smaller State, nor regard for the peace of Europe. The suspension of arms was then prolonged for a fortnight, and in that interval Buchland proposed a conference for the frontier question, in addition to the decision of the Emperor of the French as arbitrator; but as no Power represented in the Conference could take that position the King of the Belgians was proposed. But, as the German Powers refused to be bound by any decision, if made, the suggestion had no result. At the last meeting of the Conference the Austrian minister made the declaration that it was not intended to carry on hostilities for the purpose of obtaining possession of territory beyond the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein; but her Majesty's Government could not accept that declaration as one upon which they could implicitly rely, considering the numerous breaches of faith which the German Powers had already committed. The question now was, what was the position of England? He did not consider that our honour in any way required us to take part in the present war, and at no time had a pledge been given that we intended to render material aid to Denmark. France and Russia both declined taking any active part in the war; and, if we entered upon it alone our mercantile marine would be exposed to great depredations, and without furnishing extensive military assistance our interference would be in vain. In considering the question we must bear in mind the position and influence of this country, with all its complicated and multiplied connections in every part of the world. It is no longer a question (said the noble earl) with reference to the balance of power in Europe. There are other parts of the world in which our interests are deeply involved in which we may one day or other find it necessary to maintain our honour and our essential interests. That civil war which has taken place in America, end how it may—whether it ends by establishing an independent republic in the South, or whether it ends most unexpectedly, I confess, it would be to me, in restoring the union—(hear, hear)—still the United States of America, or the Northern States of America, which ever they may be called, would be in a totally different position from that in which they were two years ago. A great army would then be maintained by the government of those States—a formidable navy would be maintained by that Power; our relations with that Power are liable at any moment to interruption. I have a hope and trust that they may continue uninterrupted, but still those relations must be considered and must be kept in view, as well as the interest of the balance of power in Europe. Look, my lords, to other parts of the world. Look to the great commerce that has grown up in China, which requires a considerable naval squadron always to protect it. Look to our immense possessions in India and see how necessary it is that they should be defended. In any question, therefore, of peace or war, while it is very possible that this country with her allies could carry on a war successfully, yet when it came to a war which was to be carried on by England alone, there are other contingencies to be considered, and the position of this country is to be taken into account, not only with respect to her position in Europe, but in other parts of the world. These considerations are, I say, to be borne in mind. But it may be said that other combinations might arise—that although the German Powers are great nations, yet they have vulnerable parts, and that those doctrines and theories which Austria and Prussia have put forward with regard to foreign operations may be applicable to portions of their own dominions—that the German nationality is not the only nationality in Europe—(hear, hear)—and that the Italian nationality is a nationality as much entitled to consideration as the German nationality?—(cheers)—and that if we are to enter into that course we should have a perfect justification in the doctrines, theories, and conduct of Austria and of Prussia. This would be sufficient if it were merely to show to Austria and Prussia that they were vulnerable on their own ground. But I think it is the duty of the Government of this country to show greater attachment to peace than Austria and Prussia have shown; not to light a flame that might extend to every part of Europe, but to endeavour as far as possible to confine the war within the narrowest limits. Therefore, my lords, with reference to this question, it is the opinion of her Majesty's Government that we should maintain the position which we held before the Conference, that we should be neutral in this war, and not take part in it. I do not mean to say but that contingencies may arise in which our position would be different, in which our conduct might be altered. It may be asked if the German Powers—contrary to their professions, contrary to every duty which these have acknowledged—should go at once with a combined force to Copenhagen, and declare there that it is their object to make Denmark assent to terms destructive of her independence—would we be entirely indifferent to that new position of affairs, or entertain the same views which we do at present? My lords, upon that question I can only say that I think every government must retain a certain liberty—so long as it has the confidence of Parliament—with regard to the decision to which it may come. All I can say is that if the Government should think it necessary and expedient to take any fresh decision—if the war should assume a new character—if new circumstances should arise, and such a decision be taken—it would be our duty, if Parliament were sitting, immediately to apply to Parliament; if Parliament were not sitting to call Parliament together that Parliament might judge of the conduct which her Majesty's Government should pursue. In the meantime, my lords, I have stated what I have given to be an outline of the course of those negotiations.

I have given you an account of the efforts we have made for peace, which, like those made in 1823 by the Government of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning, have been unfortunately unsuccessful. Our policy at the present time is to maintain peace. If there is any party in Parliament; if there are any individuals in Parliament who think, as Lord Grey did in 1823, that we ought to go to war, it will be expedient for them to ask her Majesty to interfere materially with that conduct. They think that in any respect we have failed in our duty, it is competent for them to take any line that they may think proper; but for ourselves, I say with confidence that we have maintained the honour of the country—that we have done everything in our power to maintain the peace of Europe, and that we may rest satisfied that those efforts having failed, nothing has been wanting on our parts which was required for the honour and interests of the country—nothing has been left undone which it was our duty to do. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Derby said it was impossible to overrate the importance of the question raised by the speech of the Foreign Secretary, as the peace of Europe might ultimately be at stake. Believing that anything which passed in that House might have a serious effect for good or for evil, he hoped their lordships would see the propriety of abstaining at that moment from a partial and consequently inconclusive discussion upon the matter. At the same time he was bound to remark that the Conference had terminated just as he had anticipated. From the time it commenced its sittings it had been a doomed assembly, and it was hopeless to suppose that the slightest good would ever result from its deliberations. Eight different interests were collected together in the middle of the excitement of a war, without any previous basis of negotiation being agreed upon, or anything being settled, except that memorable basis which the noble lord at the head of the Government is reported to have stated, namely, that the basis of the Conference was to procure the peace of Europe. Upon that basis they met, without any previous communication or agreement, or understanding; and yet they professed to be astonished that that Conference, so inaugurated, has led to nothing but to a confirmation of the divers opinions entertained in it. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, although they had not the papers, that was a matter of comparative indifference. The Government had now earnestly to desire the maintenance of the peace of Europe, whereas the whole of their policy had hitherto been utterly inconsistent with that object, holding out menaces to the one party and encouragement to the other. It would be the duty of Parliament and the country shortly to decide whether ministers had preserved inviolate the honour of England, and whether the continental difficulties which had arisen were not in great measure owing to their weak and vacillating policy. The Foreign Secretary had spoken of contingencies which might warrant this country in embarking in war. What were those contingencies? Was the bombardment of Copenhagen one of them? Or how far would the noble earl consent to be driven before he would be prepared to depart from the prudent resolve he had just announced? In conclusion he said:—"I hope I may be pardoned for having gone so far as this—to point out the question to which it will be the duty of her Majesty's Government hereafter to give a distinct answer, upon which I hope Parliament will insist not only in having a distinct answer, but in passing a distinct judgment. (Hear, hear). But for the present I confess I should be very sorry that this discussion should take place now—perhaps I have gone almost beyond my own intention, perhaps I have gone beyond what might be desirable—(hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches) but the temptation to follow the noble earl for the purpose of pointing out not what we are to discuss now, but what we are to discuss hereafter."

Earl Granville pointed out the noble earl had entered upon the discussion of the question, and was criticising the conduct of Government. He could not help thinking that the feeling of the House was in favour of the course recommended at the beginning and end of the noble earl's speech, and that their lordships did not desire to discuss this question at present. All that he could say, on behalf of her Majesty's Government was, that if the House was of a different opinion that they were ready at once to take the whole discussion, but begged that it might not be of a piecemeal description. (Hear, hear).

Lord Brougham agreed entirely with his noble friends on both sides (Lord Derby and Lord Granville) that many reasons concurred for deprecating discussion on the present occasion. The refusal of arbitration was deeply to be lamented. There were three ways of refusing when you ask to submit to arbitration. One was to say "No," plainly and shortly. Another was to say "Yes," on condition of not being bound by the award. The Danes gave the first answer directly and shortly. The Germans gave the other two answers, which were only a roundabout "No."

The subject then dropped.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER ALABAMA.

A TELEGRAPHIC announcement which appeared in the journals on the morning of Monday June 20, giving a brief account of the loss of the Alabama in a naval engagement with the Kearsarge, created much astonishment and excitement. The steam-yacht, Deerhound, had arrived the previous evening off Cowes with Captain Semmes, 13 officers, and 26 men, whom she rescued from drowning after the action which resulted in the destruction of the world-renowned Alabama. The Deerhound had steamed from the scene of action at the rate of 13 knots and hour. From several accounts of the desperate engagement we are enabled to supply the following graphic details:—

THE COMBAT.

The Alabama arrived at Cherbourg on the 11th of June, after two years' service, lately in the East Indies, for the purpose of extensive repairs. A day or so after her arrival the Federal steamer Kearsarge arrived there also, and instead of coming to anchor, continued to cruise backwards and forwards just outside the breakwater at Cherbourg, challenging the Alabama to fight. The Alabama immediately accepted the challenge thus given, only asking for a few days to complete certain arrangements prior to an engagement. The Alabama left Cherbourg harbour about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, June 19, and the Kearsarge was then several miles out to seaward, with her steam up ready for action. The French plated ship of war Couronne followed the Alabama out of harbour and stopped when the vessels were a league off the coast, her object being to see that there was no violation of the law of nations by any fight taking place within the legal distance from land. The combat took place about nine miles from Cherbourg. The distance between the two contending vessels when the Alabama opened fire was estimated on board the Deerhound, which had come out from Cherbourg to witness the fight, at about a mile, while one of the Alabama's officers says that she was a mile and a half away from the Kearsarge when she fired the first shot. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Alabama commenced the firing, and as it is known that her guns were pointed for a range of 2000 yards, and that the second shot she fired, in about half a minute after the first, went right into the Kearsarge, that may be taken as the real distance between the two ships. The firing became general from both vessels at the distance of a little under a mile, and was well sustained on both sides. At no time during the action were they less than a quarter of a mile apart. Seven complete circles were made in the period over which the fight lasted. It was estimated on board the Deerhound that the Alabama fired in all about 150 rounds, some single guns, and some in broadsides of three or four, and the Kearsarge about 100, the majority of which were 11-inch shells. The Alabama's were principally Blakeley's pivot guns. In the early part of the action the relative firing was about three from the Alabama to one from the Kearsarge, but as it progressed the latter gained the advantage, having apparently a much greater power of projectile. She appeared to have an advantage over the Alabama of about three knots an hour, and steam was seen rushing out of her blowpipe all through the action, while the Alabama seemed to have very little steam on.

At length the Alabama's rudder was disabled by one of her opponent's heavy shells, and they hoisted sails; but it was soon reported to Captain Semmes by one of his officers that his ship was sinking. With great bravery the guns were kept ported till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was settling down. When her engines were reported under water Captain Semmes gave orders for the men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue. Those of them who were wounded were ordered by Captain Semmes to be placed in the Alabama's boats and taken on board the Kearsarge, which was as far as possible obeyed.

Captain Semmes and those above mentioned were saved in the Deerhound's boats, and when it was ascertained that the water was clear of every one that had life left, and that no more help could be rendered, the yacht steamed away for Cowes, and thence to Southampton.

THE SHIPS AND THEIR CREWS.

The Kearsarge has for some time past been in hot pursuit of the Alabama, which vessel Captain Winslow was determined to follow everywhere till he overtook his enemy. Very recently she chased and came up with one of the vessels of the Confederate squadron returning to England, and ran alongside with her guns pointed and crew at quarters before she could be convinced of her mistake, for the expeditionary vessels was very like the celebrated Confederate cruiser. The Kearsarge was no match for the Alabama, being merely a forestalled match for the Alabama, having higher steam power and rate of speed, a crew "nearly double" that under Captain Semmes, and, unlike her sister ship, the Tuscarorry, carrying 10, instead of eight, very heavy 11-inch shell guns—the calibre adopted for the American navy. The Alabama on the country, is stated to have had only one 7-inch Blakely rifled gun, one 8-inch smooth-bore pivot gun, and six 32-pounders, smooth bore in broadside. Part of her copper, it is said, was off, and her bottom was covered with long weeds.

The crew of the Alabama is stated at about 120 when she left Cherbourg. Of these 10 or 12 were killed during the action, and a number were known to be drowned, the difference between these and the number brought home by the Deerhound being, it is hoped, saved by boats of the Kearsarge, or some French pilot boats which were in the vicinity, and which vessel the Couronne did not come out beyond three miles. The surgeon of the Alabama was an Englishman, and, as nothing has been heard of him since he went below to dress the wounds of some of the sufferers, it is feared that he went down with the ship. The Kearsarge had the same number of officers and crew as the Alabama. The last official American navy list describes her as 1031 tons register, and carrying eight guns, being two guns less than the Tuscarora mounts, to which in all other respects the Kearsarge is a sistership.

Linseed quiet. Calcutta, 64s. c. f. and i.; Bombay seed, 65s. Rapeseed, steady. Calcutta, 60s.; Bombay Guzerat, 70s.

Cocoa nut Oil nominal at £39 for Ceylon, and at £41 for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin, £106 for Straits; spelter, £24.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 30d. per lb.; fair Broach, 22½d.; fair Dhollera, 22d. Market firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 17s. per piece; 8½ lbs., 22s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 8s. Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 31½d. per lb. Market firm.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

Calcutta	May 23	Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
Madras	„ 28		
Bombay	„ 24		
Benmar	„ 14		
Hong Kong	„ 12	July 1.	
Shanghai	„ 5		
Ceylon	June 1		
Singapore	May 21		
Penang	„ 23		

THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

SIR CHARLES WOOD'S DESPATCH.

The following despatch, containing the arrangements proposed by Government to meet the case of the Indian Officers, whom the Royal Commission pronounced to have been injured by the manner in which the Amalgamation system was carried out, has been submitted to Parliament by Sir Charles Wood:—

Para. 1. Your Excellency's Government is aware that numerous memorials and petitions from Officers of the Indian Army have been presented to Parliament, or addressed through the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, complaining that the measures recently adopted as to the Indian Army were in violation of the assurances of Parliament contained in certain clauses of the Acts 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and 23 and 24 Vict. Cap. 100.

2. In consequence of these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government felt it to be their duty to recommend to Her Majesty to appoint a Commission to inquire into those alleged departures from the Parliamentary guarantee, and to report their opinion thereon.

3. I herewith transmit for your Excellency's information a copy of their Report, which Her Majesty has been pleased to order to be laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament.

4. I have at the same time to inform Your Excellency of the steps which Her Majesty's Government have felt it to be incumbent upon them to take, in consequence of the opinions expressed by the Commissioners in that Report.

5. Before doing so, however, it seems to me to be necessary that I should advert shortly not only to the reasons for the changes which have been introduced into the Indian Army in the last few years, but also to the general character of those changes. It might otherwise be supposed, from the complaints which have been made by many of the Indian Officers, that the changes were unnecessary, and that no advantages had been conferred upon them in the various measures which have been adopted. Neither of such suppositions is warranted by the circumstances of the case. That great changes in the state and condition of the Indian Army were necessary, was self-evident. The recent mutiny had shown the danger of maintaining an overgrown Native Army: Parliament had determined on abandoning the system of maintaining a separate European force for Indian service; the obvious evils of withdrawing Officers from their regiments for staff employment had been forcibly pointed out by some of the ablest Indian Officers; a reorganization of the Native Army on the system of the regiments known as "Irregular Regiments" was recommended by many of the most experienced Indian servants. These two last mentioned considerations pointed unmistakeably to a measure which had frequently been under consideration in former years, *i. e.* the formation of a Staff Corps. It was also considered desirable on general grounds to remove as far as possible all distinction between the Officers of her Majesty's general and Indian Armies and to form them prospectively into one united body, retaining for the Indian Officers in the mean time such advantages as were peculiar to their service.

6. It might, perhaps, have prevented a good deal of misunderstanding if the measures, for these various objects, which were distinct in themselves, had been undertaken separately, but so much change was inevitable, and it was so desirable that the full extent of any changes should be known at once, and that men's minds should not be left in uncertainty as to [illegible] condition, that it was determined [illegible] effect without loss of time all the [illegible]quired for the changes which were [illegible]

[illegible]ardly necessary to assure your Ex[illegible] that in framing the various measures [illegible]rpose, both Her Majesty's Govern[illegible]nt the Secretary of State and Council of [illegible]desirous of showing the greatest con[illegible] for the Officers and men who might [illegible] by the change, and it was their earn[illegible]o act towards them in the most liberal [illegible]nsistently with a due regard to the [illegible]ich might be imposed upon the finances [illegible]

[illegible] measures which have been adopted [illegible] transfer of nearly all the Officers and men of the European Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, with their own consent, to new regiments of the line in Her Majesty's general army; the completion of the assimilation of the organization of the Indian Artillery and Engineers with that of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, which had been partly made in 1858; the reduction of the native Army and its reorganization on a different system; and the formation of a Staff Corps, as the best mode under the altered circumstances of the service, of providing Officers for the Native Army as well as those required for the various and miscellaneous Staff duties of several departments, Civil and Military which have heretofore been so well performed by Officers withdrawn from regimental duty for that purpose.

9. It was, perhaps, not to be expected that in such extensive changes every Officer should retain his existing position unaltered, but a very short review of what has been done will show that upon the general body of the Officers of the Indian Army great advantages have been conferred and that many even of those who complain of being injured in some one respect have, nevertheless, gained, on the whole, in their position and prospects.

10. It is unnecessary to remark upon the position of those Officers who voluntarily joined the new line regiments, except to observe that many of them have obtained more rapid promotion than they would have done under the old system.

11. The assimilation of the organization of the Indian Artillery and Engineers to that of the Royal Corps has been greatly beneficial to the former in augmenting the proportion of Officers of the higher grades,* giving promotion thereby and increasing the charge on account of their pay and allowances.

12. The only change unfavorable to them was that of a reduction of the number of Colonel's allowances. Such reduction, however, is to be made very gradually, and with a view of meeting the cases of certain Officers whose prospects might be affected directly or indirectly by the reduction, a limited number of special annuities were offered to the Colonels of these Corps.

13. Seven Colonels of Artillery and six Colonels of Engineers have retired from the service on the pension of their rank, with the addition of these special annuities, and promotion has been made in their places.

14. The extent of which these two Corps have upon the whole benefited by the recent changes may be, in some degree, measured by the fact that the increase in pay and allowances in the two Corps, due to those changes, amounts to a sum considerably above 100,000*l.* per annum.

15. I have already reminded your Excellency of the reasons which led to the formation of a Staff Corps, and to the arrangements connected therewith.

16. The system of promotion by length of service introduced into these Corps, was the only system suited to their position and circumstances. It was impossible to fix any number or establishments for these Corps, inasmuch as the requirements of the service and the number of Staff appointments must vary from time to time. The promotion of the officers could not, therefore, be made dependent upon vacancies in a fixed establishment of the several grades.

17. A certain length of service in each grade, calculated on about the average length of service in the British Army, was therefore fixed as qualifying for promotion.

18. It had been suggested that the Staff Corps should be formed gradually, and as required, by means of young Officers from Her Majesty's general army, whilst those of the Indian Army who might be appointed to Staff situations should remain in their regiments as heretofore. The objections to this course have been already adverted to, and it was considered fair to give as far as possible to the Officers of the old service the advantage of serving under the rules and conditions laid down for the Staff Corps. All Officers, therefore, who were or within certain periods had been, in permanent Staff employ, were invented to join it. About 1,300 Officers have already joined those Corps, and participated in the advantages given to Staff Corps.

19. It thus appears that of the Officers of the Indian Army, those who joined the line regiments, the whole of the Artillery and Engineers, and those who joined the Staff Corps, have been generally benefited by the change.†

20. If to this number be added the whole of the Officers [679] who entered the service since 1858, on conditions subject to any change that might be introduced into the service, it will be seen that there will remain a comparatively small number who can have any real cause of complaint. I will now advert to the circumstances by which some of them may have been affected.

21. That the reduction in the Native Army to the extent of about 130,000 men should render the existing number of Officers too many for the future requirements of the service needs no demonstration.

22. During the mutiny, 62 regiments of Native Infantry and 10 of Native Cavalry in Bengal had disappeared from the service. The new regiments which were raised were organized on what has been called the irregular system, with fewer Officers. In Madras 4 regiments of Native Cavalry and 8 regiments of Native Infantry were reduced, and in Bombay 8 regiments of Native Infantry were reduced. Upon the whole, therefore, there was a reduction of 83 regiments officered on the old system.

23. That after the administration of India had been transferred to the Crown, it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government in the existing circumstances to reduce the Native Army, as it would have been the duty of the East India Company if such transfer had not been made, cannot be doubted; and it was the wish and intention of Her Majesty's Government to act towards the Officers of that Army as the East India Company would have done if the same necessity of reduction had been imposed upon them.

24. According to the system pursued in the British Army, all the Officers of the regiments reduced would have been at once placed on half-pay. The Indian Officers, on the contrary, were all retained on full-pay and with the prospect of promotion continued to them. If the practice of the English Army had been adopted, a considerable saving of expense would have been made, to the extent of the difference between the permanent half-pay of the rank which each Officer held on reduction, and the full-pay not only of such rank but also of the increased rank which the Indian officer might attain, and in such case the promotion of the officers who remained would not have been affected. When, however, the whole body of Indian Officers was retained on full-pay, it was nevertheless reasonable that some reduction in the expense of the officers who were retained beyond the requirements of the service should be effected, and such reduction could not be made without some retardation of promotion.

25. The actual retardation will be, to a very small extent, and in particular ranks. The general promotion of the Indian Officers will be accelerated, and to every Officer, including the cadet who entered the service so lately as December, 1861, his promotion through every grade with the pay thereunto belonging, as if the whole Native Army of India had been kept up, is assured, and his right to Indian pension is maintained.

26. The two cases in which reduction is made and in which promotion may be affected are in the establishment of regimental Colonels and in that of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

27. With regard to the first, some reduction necessarily followed a diminution in the number of regiments, but the reduction will be gradual. In order to facilitate the second, a certain number of the older officers, under the rank of Colonel, were invited to retire on largely increased pensions. The whole of the vacancies in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel created by this extraordinary measure of retirement were not filled up, but it was accompanied by great and unusual promotion throughout the whole of the ranks below that of Lieutenant-Colonel.*

28. These are the only measures of reduction which affect the European Officers; and for the complete reduction of the member of Officers to a level with the requirements of the service, the Government look to the cessation of new appointments and the ordinary casualties by death and retirement.

29. That every Officer should be in precisely the same situation as if no change had been made; that an Officer should retain all the advantages which he would have enjoyed if the Native Army had been kept up to nearly twice its present amount; that a great reduction should have been effected, and everybody be left in the same position as before, was simply impracticable; but I think it may be confidently maintained that there never was a reduction and change of system effected with so large and liberal a consideration for the interests of the persons to be affected by the change, the immediate increase of pay and pensions being not less than a quarter of a million per annum, and that nothing has been done that the East India Company might not have done as regards the officers of the Indian Army.

30. The number of memorials and petitions, however, from Indian Officers that have been presented upon this subject has shown the impossibility of carrying out any great change in an organized body such as the Indian Army, however beneficial such change might be in general, without giving some occasion to individuals for considering themselves aggrieved.

31. You will observe that the measures which, in the various memorials referred to the Commission, have been complained of as departures from the Parliamentary guarantee, have been classified by the Commission under the following heads:—1st. The retention of the names of Officers appointed to the Staff Corps on the cadres of their former regiments, 2nd. The supersession in Army rank to which Officers remaining with their regiments have been subjected, by the promotion of Officers joining the Staff Corps under the regulations established for promotion in that Corps. 3rd, The retention upon the cadres of their former Corps of the names of Officers who joined the new Line regiments from the old European regiments of the Indian Army. 4th, The retention on the cadres of Native Corps of the names of Officers who joined the new Line regiments from such Corps. 5th, The retardation of promotion caused by the employment of Officers of the Staff corps whose names are retained, on duties involving less risk to health and life than those connected with regimental employment. 6th, The retardation to promotion caused by the retention on the Cadres of the names of Officers who have joined the new Line regiments, they being employed generally on duties less likely to create casualties than if they had remained with their regiments. 7th, The arrangements made for regulating future succession to the Colonel's allowance in the Ordnance Corps. 8th, The arrangements made for regulating future succession to the Colonel's allowance in the Cavalry and Infantry. 9th, The reduction in the number of regimental Lieutenant Colonels, by making promotions in succession to one half only of the Officers of that rank who accepted the special annuities offered to them on retirement in 1861. 10th. The effect produced by the late measures in interfering with the operation of funds established with a view of offering inducements to senior Officers to retire. 11th, The regulations under which Officers in receipt of Colonel's allowance are precluded from receiving Indian allowances while residing unemployed in that country. 12th. The order of the Government of India, No. 1,070, dated 23rd July 1859, revoking so much of the order, No. 1,238, dated 27th August, 1858, as related to the antedating the Commissions of certain Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery and Engineers. 13th, Arrangements for the future promotion of Officers of the Indian Army to the rank of General Officer.

32. In addition to the above alleged grievances, the Commission have noticed, in the 82nd and following paras. of their Report, a few further complaints to which they do not think it necessary to advert in detail. These are not considered by the Commission to be in violation of the Parliamentary assurance, and are merely noticed to show that they were not overlooked.

33. Her Majesty's Government have given the most serious attention to this Report, which appears to have been drawn up with much deliberation and care. They are desirous of adopting such measures as shall meet the complaints declared by the Commission to be well founded as fully and completely as possible, and at the same time with the least possible disturbance of the now established order of things.

34. It will be seen that upon the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th of the above complaints, the Commission have given their opinion that the measures complained of cannot be considered as infringements of the Parliamentary guarantee.

35. With reference to the 8th and 9th they have expressed themselves unable to form an opinion at present, but consider that the measures should be judged by the effect which may be produced by them in the cases of individual Officers.

36. In regard to these, the Commission consider doubtful—1st, The regulation by which twelve years is made the period of service in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, and 2nd, The reduction of the number of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, by making promotion in succession to one half only of the Officers of that rank who accepted the special annuities offered to them on retirement in 1861.

37. Upon the first of these the Commission remark as follows:—"The new rule, however, is not to affect the Lieutenant-Colonels who attained that rank before the date of the new system, and so the question whether twelve years is a fair average for the future for the three Presidencies will be tested by the time at which these Lieutenant-Colonels will succeed to the allowances in question, and if it should be found that they have obtained them generally in less than twelve years, we consider that unless the shorter average period be adopted the guarantee will not have been strictly adhered to."

38. Upon the 2nd, the Commission having given their attention to the amount of benefit in the shape of promotion derived by the several regiments by the retirements under those special annuities, observe,—"We are unable to calculate the loss or the advantages varying as they do, which may have fallen to the lot of the different regiments, but we think that where loss can be ascertained to have taken place, there the guarantee has not been strictly adhere to."

39. In reference to both these measures, it may be necessary to explain more fully their scope and object. They were connected with and arose out of the reduction in the Army in India.

40. While anxious to avoid, as far as possible, any interference with the prospects and privileges of the Officers of the Indian Army, Her Majesty's Government considered themselves not only justified in making, out bound to make, such reduction in the Native Army of India as the exigencies of the service might admit of; nor did they consider themselves precluded from doing so by the Parliamentary guarantee.

41. In this view of the scope and intent of the Parliamentary guarantee the Commission clearly concur, as they observe, "It could not have been intended to prevent the Crown, if, in the interests of India and of the empire at large, it should deem it necessary, from reducing the numbers of the Indian Army or altering its organization. It would have been in the power of the Company to make such reductions and changes, and a similar power was transferred to the Crown."

42. The number of Native regiments, as well as the aggregate strength of Native force, having been largely reduced, and the whole of the remaining force being about to undergo a complete change of regimental organization, her Majesty's Government considered that a reduction in the number of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels was not only necessary but just.

43. With the view of effecting the reduction in the former, it was in the first instance ordered by my Despatch, No. 27, of the 18th January, 1861, that three Lieutenant-Colonels only should be promoted for every four vacancies among the Colonels.

44. It was at a subsequent period determined that additional annuities, calculated generally at the value of the prospective Colonel's allowance, should be offered to a limited number of Field Officers, and for the plan of reducing the number of Colonels first proposed was substituted the more equable mode of effecting the same object, by allowing the names of the retired Lieutenant-Colonels to remain on the list until they came into the position of Colonel, and then removing them.

45. Certain Officers low down in the list complained that this would ultimately retard their promotion to a serious extent, and, as a security, against such retardation, the rule was adopted of giving the Colonels allowance after twelve years to Officers who might not have attained that position in the ordinary course at an earlier period.

46. To the Lieutenant-Colonels of and subsequent to the 1st, who had, as a consequence of the numerous retirements under the annuity scheme, attained to that rank in many cases several years before they otherwise would have done so, the period of twelve years was laid down absolutely as the term of service in the grade of Lieut. Colonel qualifying for promotion to the Colonel's allowance.

47. By this rule, one Lieutenant-Colonel of the Madras Army has already obtained the Colonel's allowance at a much earlier date than he would have done under the old system, and others are likely to be similarly benefited, nor is it probable that more than a very few cases can occur in which an Officer will not attain the Colonel's allowance after a shorter total period of service, even though he may remain rather longer in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.

48. With regard to the contemplated reduction of Lieutenant-Colonels, the offer of annuities acceptable to a large proportion of the existing Officers of that grade presented a favourable opportunity of effecting this object, with little injury to the interests and prospects of the service at large.

49. Promotions to the full extent of these extraordinary retirements were not made. One-half only of the number of Lieutenant-Colonels retiring have been filled up, but promotions were made in succession to the whole of the Majors and Captains who retired. By these extensive promotions many Officers were placed several years in advance of the position they would otherwise have held, and the position of every Officer below them in the Army was more or less improved thereby.

50. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that while large reductions in the number of the British Officers of the Native Army were imperatively called for, and will for the most part be effected by the cessation of new appointments to the Indian Army, the reduction now made, moderate in itself, has been carried out in a manner which will be found to have no injurious effect upon the interests of the Army at large, while such an extraordinary impulse has been given to promotion as cannot fail to influence the whole career of each individual and to compensate for any subsequent retardation that may be anticipated from a reduction in the higher grades.

51. The measure by which it was intended that some reduction of establishment should be combined with accelerated promotion has been attended with unequal effect in the several Presidencies, and it appears necessary that the inequality should be rectified. In 1861, the establishment of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels at the three Presidencies was as follows:—Bengal Cavalry, 10, Infantry, 80; Madras Cavalry, 8, Infantry, 58; Bombay Cavalry, 3, Infantry, 35.

52. It appears that the Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel accepted the annuities of 1861 in varying proportions for the several Presidencies, and that their present relative numbers, including the names of officers of the Staff Corps and new Line regiments, vary accordingly, viz., in Bengal Cavalry, 7, Infantry, 59; Madras Cavalry, 5, Infantry, 39; Bombay Cavalry, 3, Infantry, 23; exclusive of General Officers, who are supernumeraries. It has been determined to apply to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay the same proportionate reduction of Officers of this rank as has been effected in Bengal by the annuities, so that the establishment of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry and Infantry in the three Presidencies shall stand hereafter as follows:—Bengal Cavalry, 7, Infantry, 59; Madras Cavalry 6, Infantry, 42; Bombay Cavalry, 3, Infantry, 26; such establishments being exclusive of Lieut.-Colonels having the rank of General officer.

53. I have now to notice the three subjects of complaint which the Commission have considered to be well founded. There are:—1st, The supersession of regimental Officers by the promotion of their brother Officers under the Staff Corps rules. 2nd, The retention of the cadres of Native regiments of the names of Officers transferred to the new Line regiments; and 3rd, The arrangments laid down in the Royal Warrant of 1st January, 1862 (as far as they affect the Officers of Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army) for regulating the promotion of Colonels of the Indian Army, of date subsequent to the 17th February, 1861 to the rank of General Officer.

54. The Commission are unanimous upon two, and those the most material, of these three points, and her Majesty's Government, although their own views may not be changed are, nevertheless, prepared to accept the opinion of the Commission on these questions, and have given their most careful attention to the various measures that have been suggested for meeting and remedying the grievances which, in the opinion of the Commission, appear to be well founded.

55. With respect to the second of the above three complaints, considered by only a majority of the Commission to be well founded, Her Majesty's Government have determined, in deference to the opinion of the majority, that the names of the officers who joined the new Line regiments from Native Cavalry and Infantry, including the cadres of the 4th and 5th, Regiments of European Cavalry, and of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Regiments of European Infantry in Bengal, which were formed from Native regiments, shall be removed from the cadres of their former regiments, and that promotions shall be made in their places. These promotions will date from the 18th of February, 1861.

56. The third of the complaints recognized by the Commission as well founded, is the proposed amalgamation of the list of Colonels of the British and Indian Armies by which it is considered that the advancement of the Indian Officers to the rank of General Officer would be unduly retarded.

57. The effects of the Royal Warrant of the 1st January 1862, by which the arrangements for the future amalgamation of the field officers of the British and Indian Armies were laid down, is altogether prospective. No promotions have yet been made under that Warrant, and there is no difficulty in altering this arrangement.

58. Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, determined so far to modify the provisions of that Warrant as to retain the whole of the Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army on the general list of that service as before for promotion to the rank of General Officer.

59. With regard to the promotion of officers of Artillery and Engineers to the rank of Major-General, the Commission have declared themselves unable to determine the effect produced by the Royal Warrant of 1st January, 1862, upon the prospects which such of these Officers as were not Colonels before the amalgamation would have of becoming General Officer; but they state that the change will ultimately, to a small extent, be beneficial to the Ordnance Corps.

60. It is desirable that the officers of these Corps, which have become united to the Corps of Royal Artillery and Engineers, should, as soon as practicable be withdrawn from the list of the Indian Army and placed on separate lists, as is the case with those of the old Royal Corps, who rise to the rank of Major-General on separate lists. It has been determined, therefore, to give to each branch of the Ordnance Corps in India a separate establishment of General Officers, calculated in the same proportion as that which governs the establishment of General Officers of the old Royal Artillery and Engineers.

61. According to this rule, there will be ultimately 26 General Officers allotted to the Indian Artillery, 12 to the Engineers.

62. All Artillery and Engineer Officers, being Colonels in the Army of date prior to 18th February, 1861, will continue to rise on the general list of the Indian Army.

63. Officers of those Corps who attain the rank of Colonel in the Army on or after the 18th February, 1861, will rise on the separate lists above referred to towards the allotted establishment of General Officers of each Corps.

64. As regards the Field Officers of the Staff Corps, it is most desirable that they should be brought hereafter on to the general list of the British Army, and that this should be effected with the least possible disturbance of the present rate of promotion in either service, and it has been determined, therefore, to bring on to the list of the British army all Colonels of the Staff Corps whose dates of commissions as Lieutenant-Colonel are subsequent to the 17th February, 1861, leaving all those who attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel prior to the formation of those Corps to rise to the rank of General Officer on the Indian list. In these measures His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has concurred, and a Warrant for carrying them into effect has been submitted to and approved by Her Majesty. I enclose a copy for your information.

65. It only remains to consider the first of the above three complaints. In the opinion of the Commission, the extensive promotion made under the Staff Corps rules unnecessarily gave superior rank to many of the Indian Officers selected for those Corps, and caused extensive supersession of the Officers remaining with their regiments.

66. It is evident that a complete remedy for this supersession in army rank must be found either in the withdrawal of the rank given to the Staff Corps Officers, or in granting such army rank to the Officers of the Indian Army as shall restore them to the relative position, as regards the Staff Corps Officers, which they held before formation of those Corps.

67. Her Majesty's Government would have been very reluctant to adopt the first of these two courses, which must have been productive of much embarrassment and disappointment to a very large class of deserving Officers, while the replacing of those Officers in their regiments would not have been without its disadvantages, even to the complainants themselves.

68. It has been considered, therefore that the only satisfactory course open to the Government is to confer upon the officers of the Indian Army generally such army rank as shall entirely remove all ground for complaint upon this head, by restoring to all who had been superseded the relative position, as regards the Staff Corps Officers, which they held before the formation of those Corps

69. Her Majesty's Government believe that the object in view can be effectually attained, by an extension of a system which has for many years existed in India of giving brevet rank by length of service heretofore applicable only to the promotion of Subalterns, and by granting to the officers of the Indian Service Army rank under the following rules, the adoption of which has, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, been determined upon, viz.:—

That all Officers whose Commissions bear date on or before the 18th February, 1849, shall be promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet.

All Officers whose first Commissions bear date on or prior to 18th February, 1841, shall be promoted to the rank of Major by brevet; and

All Officers whose first Commissions bear date on or prior to 18th February, 1835, shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; all such promotions to bear date 18th February, 1861.

After the 18th February, 1861, Officers of the several Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Army generally, shall be granted brevet rank under the following regulations:—After 12 years' standing in the Army from date of first Commission, to be Captains; after 20 years' standing in the Army from date of first Commission, to be Majors; after 26 years' standing in the Army from date of first Commission, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

On and after the 18th February, 1866, all officers who have served 31 years on full pay, 5 of which shall have been in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, to be promoted to rank of Colonel by brevet.

70 His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has expressed his intention of recommending to Her Majesty that the Officers of the British Army serving in India, including the Ordnance Corps, shall have army local rank in India, conferred upon them after precisely the same periods of service and under the same rules special provision being also made in cases where Line and Indian Officers may serve together elsewhere.

71. It is to be understood that the system of promotion to brevet rank now introduced will cease in it, application to the several grades of the Army on the extinction of those grades among the Officers of the Indian Army. Thus, when the whole of the Lieutenants of the Indian Army shall have been promoted to the rank of Captain, the promotion of Officers in the Staff Corps to the brevet rank of Captain under the above rule will be discontinued, and so on with the higher grades.

72. Her Majesty's Government have thus endeavoured fairly to meet the complaints which have been addressed either to Parliament or to the Government, and the measures which they have adopted, although not free from some objections, remove the three cases grievances which the Commissioners reported to be well founded. Her Majesty's Government, however, being anxious to extend to the Officers of the Indian Army every boon which can be granted consistently with fairness to other branches of Her Majesty's service, and without imposing any undue charges on the revenues of India, have determined on adopting a further measure which will be attended with considerable benefit to the Indian officers.

73. Your Government will have observed that one of the principal complaints made by the Officers of the Indian Army related to the retention on the cadres of regiments of the names of officers who had joined the several Staff Corps.

74. The Commission do not consider that this arrangement, necessary as it was from the circumstances of the case, was an infringement of the Parliamentary guarantee.

75. Irrespective of the very great expense which would have been involved in the opposite course, *i.e.*, that of removing those names, and making promotions in their places—a serious objection presented itself, in the very unequal promotion that would have been given in different regiments.

76. The latter objection does not apply to the removal of the names of Officers above the rank of Major from the general regimental list of the Indian Armies, and Her Majesty's Government have resolved that the names of Officers of the Staff Corps and new Line regiments shall, on coming into the position of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel on those lists, be struck out, and that promotion be made in their places.

77. Such promotion will be equally distributed, instead of operating unfairly in different regiments, and although some additional expense will be thus thrown upon the finances of India, the amount will not be very serious.

78. Her Majesty's Government have not overlooked the large increase which this measure will make in the number of Officers of the higher ranks serving in India. It is impossible, however, that any measure which accelerates promotion should not have this effect; and Her Majesty's Government are glad to give this additional proof of the estimation in which they hold the services of the Officers of the Indian Armies.

79. In carrying out this resolution it will be necessary to remove the list of Colonels, with Colonel's allowance, the several Officers who have been transferred to the new Line regiments, making promotion in their room on the principle laid down in my Despatch, No. 320, dated 10th August, 1861, paras. 17 and 18, and in like manner to strike out the names of all officers of the Staff Corps and the new Line regiments now borne in italics upon the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry and Infantry in the three Presidencies, making promotion in their places up to the establishment laid down in a preceding para. (52). In making promotion in future from the list of Majors to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, the name of every Staff Corps Officer, on coming on the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, will be struck out and promotion made in his place.

80. You will give the necessary orders for making the arrangements for the prescribed establishment of Lieutenant-Colonels for the three Presidencies; for the promotions in the cadres of Native regiments, from which Officers have joined the new Line regiments; for the promotions to brevet rank of the Officers of the Indian Army and of the several Staff Corps; and for removing from the list of Colonels with Colonel's allowance the names of the several Officers who have been transferred to the new Line regiments, as well as those of all Officers of the Staff Corps and new Line regiments, now borne in italics on the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of the three Presidencies, and you will cause the necessary promotions to be made in connection with these arrangements, and submitted to me for Her Majesty's approval.

81. With this measure, the arrangements as regards the officers of the Indian Army will be closed. The advantages which have been conferred upon the majority of those officers have already been pointed out, and it cannot be doubted that, under the system now established, the Officers of the Indian Army will, for the most part, attain to the several regimental grades, including that of Colonel with Colonel's allowance, in a shorter period of service than they would have done had the several Staff Corps not been formed, and had no change in the constitution of the Indian Army taken place. Her Majesty's Government trust that the Officers who are affected by these changes will feel that, whilst a reduction of the Indian Army was indispensable, and a regard for the finances of the Indian Empire was an imperative duty, neither of these consideration have prevented the Government from showing that regard for their interests which the gallantry and services of the armies of India deserved.—*Overland Mail.*

* In the Bengal Artillery, for instance, from 36 Field Officers in 1858 to 49 in 1861.

† Line Regiments, 403; Artillery, 670; Engineers, 277; Staff Corps, 1,318; total 2,668.

* Majors to Lieut.-Colonel, 49; Captains to Major, 87; Lieutenants to Captain, 123; Ensigns or Cornets to Lieutenant, 190; Total, 449. This is exclusive of names of Officers of the Staff Corps and new Line Regiments which are borne on the Indian lists in italics.

CHINA.

(From the Overland Trade Report, June 28.)

Since our last report political affairs have remained almost *in statu quo*. Trade in Tientsin becomes worse and worse, although it is still affirmed that the districts about the Capital are clear of marauders. The hordes of Nienfei who hovered about Hankow have retired, not having approached nearer than thirty miles. Their presence created a panic amongst the Chinese inhabitants, who feared that the place would be again sacked. There appears to be no reason for these marauders retiring in the manner they have done, except respect for the British radial scheme, which would naturally be communicated to them as a warning. Nothing more has been heard of the body of Taipings who were said to have penetrated into the province of Fuhkien. The Canton province remains in the same disturbed state as last advised.

No progress whatever has been made during the fortnight in the suppression of the rebellion in the provinces of Chekiang (Ningpo) and Kiangsu (Shanghai). In the former the Taipings still hold the important city of Hoochow, where they are in great force, and where they are so strongly entrenched by natural works, that the Imperialists have not as yet approached nearer than fifteen miles. The country about the city is dotted with hills and intersected with creeks, which give the besieged a great advantage. To show how the so called siege is progressing, it should be mentioned, that a short time since the Taipings made a *sor tie* on one of the Imperial encampments, which they drove back, slaying about three thousand.

This city of Hoochow may for the present be deemed the turning point of the rebellion. The Chekiang provincial authorities have in their pay, the forces known as the French and the British contingents—which are the only reliable troops they have. It was only a few weeks ago that the Chekiang mandarins, after recovering entirely by means of foreign aid the entire province (except Hoochow) determined on the suicidal step of disbanding these contingents. This circumstance forcibly illustrates what the Mandarins really are, ignorant, impracticable, cowardly and venal, their implacable repugnance to foreigners is nevertheless their leading characteristic.

A rumour has been current to the effect that the Imperialists have gained an important advantage at one of the gates of Nanking; there may be some frail grounds for the rumour, but the extent of the advantage claimed is undoubtedly vastly exaggerated. The Taiping Wong has still at his back and not those dreaded Kwangsi men, who neither give nor take quarter and who have never yet been driven from any place, when unassisted by foreigners, like chaff before wind. Tseng-kwo-fan, the "regenerator of his country," who is Minister of war and Generalissimo also, is employing all those ludicrous time honored appliances for which China is famous in the siege of Nanking. He has no foreign artillery, his gun boats are mere junks, almost if not quite useless, and his menare armed with matchlocks. His army is said to consist of 250,000 men, which number is probably represented by one fifth of these figures.

It is true that the Futai of Kiangsu has a number of troops armed and equipped on modern principles. These however were never more than half disciplined, and were merely held together by that spirit of emulation which existed between the force commanded by General Ching, and the contingent commanded by Gordon. The former is dead, and the latter has retired, as have also all the foreign officers except one or two. The vacancies are being filled up by Tseng kwo-fan's relations and as it is beyond the capacity of a Chinaman to establish or even to maintain, any available military organisation, it may be safely predicted that the Futai's army will experience a process of deterioration until it descends to a level with other Imperial troops, or more properly speaking Mandarin rabble.

Under such circumstances, nothing is more probable than that the Taiping Wong may at some convenient opportunity sally out with his ruthless Kwangsi hordes, and again overrun the provinces of Kiangsu and Cheking. The British radial scheme might and probably would stop him and again save the Mandarins from destruction. A foreign force might be again raised and again drive the rebels back: such is the precise action of British interference hitherto, and although the prolongation of the struggle thus effected may be preferable to Taiping ascendancy, still the fearful waste of blood involved should be taken into consideration, and diplomacy applied to its proper purpose to avert it. It is a sorry result to find that after subserving Mandarin ambition, impracticability, and susceptibility—and after saving the Imperial cause from certain destruction, that Mandarin repellence and jealousy towards foreigners should have become augmented and not allayed. [illegible] appropriation of a portion of the [illegible] nues towards the [illegible] ganised [illegible] Rathbone [illegible] could, some [illegible] recognition [illegible] should be [illegible] the actual assistance of the [illegible] on his will, might have [illegible] appropriation of any [illegible] throw into their [illegible] as would have [illegible] a force, which under [illegible] have crushed the rebellion [illegible]

There must be a [illegible] Shanghai at present [illegible] that Burgevine [illegible] joined the Taipings. Another that the garrison of Chang-chow had gone over to the insurgents—another that a band of filibusters had passed up towards Soochow to join the rebels. A strong party of H. M. 67th Regiment went in pursuit of these, but failed to find either trace or tidings.

Regarding Gordon's retirement from the Imperial service and the disbanding of the force he commanded—the necessity of the step was dictated from the dread of foreign encroachment on the part of the Mandarins. This fear causes much more solicitude in the minds of the Mandarins than the apprehension of Taiping success—and unfortunately the fear has obtained a defined shape since the unscrupulous attempt was made by Mr. Lay to secure to himself supreme and irresponsible power by stipulating with the officers and crews he was authorised to engage, that the direction of the fleet he was simply employed as agent to purchase, should be vested in him.

Gordon had become the obj ect of apprehension on this score for the following reason. One Dr. Macartney, late of H. M.'s 99th regiment, having obtained the confidence of the Futai, left the British service and became attached to that functionary's department. He is of an intriguing disposition and ambitious, and unless his career can be stopped, will cause trouble. He is doubtless to blame for much of the Futais impracticability and hauteur. He sought to obtain the command of the force known as Ward's at the time the nomination was conferred on Gordon, and it may therefore be presumed that he has ever since been inimical to that officer.

During the scenes enacted at Soochow which resulted in the perfidious murder of the Wangs, Dr. Magartney's behaviour was so reprehensible, that Gordon denounced him in his public despatches which have since appeared in the blue book. This so irritated Dr. Macartney that, beyond doubt, he has caused the acceptance of Gordon's resignation, and the disbanding of the force which that officer commanded. That is to say, Dr. M. prevented the adoption of those suggestions, which would have induced Gordon to remain, by simply exciting the apprehension of the Mandarins that Gordon's object was personal aggrandisement.

And this Dr. M. could the more easily do, inasmuch as it appears, upon Gordon first discovering that perfidy was to be practised at Soochow towards the Taipings, that he gave vent to his feelings by making some terrible threats—such as seizing the Futai's person, and also General Ching—assuming the command of the troops &c. Dr. M. naturally made the most of these threats, and hence Gordon being placed by the Mandarins in the same category as Mr. Lay, they were pleased to be rid of him and all his foreign adherents.

The subject is peculiarly illustrative of the extreme difficulty which the British authorities have to contend against in dealing with the China question. It denotes that the Mandarins are beyond all hope unless coercive diplomacy be applied, and it proves that the conciliatory, subservient, mandarin-worshipping policy of the British minister, is a dead failure.

The Import trade generally is in a most depressed state. A grand native settling day, creating a monetary tightness, is attributed as the reason. The new Congous are being shipped apace to London. One steamer has left Hankow filled with them, and the last French mail boat took a considerable quantity, *vis* Suez, deliverable in London. The coming yield of Silk will be very small. Political events have curtailed the supply of Silk, by one-half. Rice continues high and propects generally are poor.

JAPAN.

The intelligence from Japan is rather cheering, and displays in a forcible light what diplomacy is capable of when properly applied. The situation of affairs is simply this. The Government of the Tycoon in reality desire to repudiate the foreign treaties, and to expel foreigners almost *in toto*. The pretext is by no means an imaginary one—they allege that since foreign trade was opened, the prices of all articles of luxury and necessity, have become fully doubled [Rice excepted, the export being prohibited.] The consequence is that the Daimios cannot maintain the retinues they did, or can they live in their former style. This naturally exasperates them and is the root of their animosity towards foreigners. Nor is this all, for whil